The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 188. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Daily Commercial.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

The Defeat and the Victory.

Letters published in the Chicago *Journal*, of Wednesday, repeat the particulars already published of the defeat of Gen. Banks on the 8th, with the additional statement, without particulars, that the next day Gen. A. J. Smith whipped the rebels. We quote:

The next morning, the 9th, General A. J. Smith came up with his command, and we were ordered to accompany our wagons, which comprised all that we had left, and they were ordered to come here as fast as possible.

The town we are now in is four miles from Natchitoches on the Red river. The fight took place four miles from the town of Mansfield, De Soto parish, La.

On the 9th, General A. J. Smith, who immediately relieved General Franklin, whipped the rebels badly and recaptured twelve guns and took 800 prisoners. This is the latest news that I have from the front.

Another letter says: "General A. J. Smith came up the next day and whipped the rebels, taking 2,000 prisoners and sixteen pieces of artillery. He sent word to the rebel general Price, saying he would fight him all the way to Shreveport, and not take another prisoner."

Another still says: "On Saturday the battle was continued at Pleasant Hill, chiefly under the direction of A. J. Smith, who did prodigies of valor. We get all sorts of reports from the front. The latest is that Smith has whipped the rebels, taking 2,000 prisoners and 18 pieces of artillery. Our loss must have been immense in the first day's fight. A mere handful is left of our corps. The expedition is no doubt broken up, and our troops are falling back."

There is internal evidence of exaggeration in these letters. The writers, it is plain to see, were thoroughly "demoralized," and knew little else than that "our battery" fared badly. The report of the second day's fight is, to say the least, "shakey," and should be received with caution. We think it will turn out that things are not so bad as represented by a good deal.

From North Carolina

BATTLE AT PLYMOUTH, N. C.

The Rebels Repulsed with Fearful Slaughter.

ENEMY 10,000 TO 15,000 STRONG.

Refugees from Plymouth, North Carolina, report that the fighting commenced there at half past four o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The rebels came down in force and attacked Fort Gray, which is about a mile from town, on the Roanoke river. They planted a heavy battery on Polk's Island, about half a mile distant, and kept up a continual fire, during which they succeeded in cutting away the flag mast at the Fort.

This was replaced, and the stars and stripes again floated defiantly in the face of the foe, and gallantly did the force within defend it. The rebels then advanced slowly forward, gradually and carefully feeling their way up to within a short distance of the fort, when they made an impetuous charge.

They were received with a galling fire which thinned their ranks and caused them to fall back again, and again they rallied and endeavored to take the citadel by force, but to no purpose.

Each time they were repulsed with fearful slaughter. They retired, their artillery still keeping up a fire. Their much-boasted iron ram, with four of the gunboats, had moved down the river to the obstructions within six miles of the town, to co-operate with the land forces.

The rebel force menacing Plymouth is reported as being from ten to fifteen thousand strong, the cavalry being under command of General Ransom. Gen. Wessels is in command of the Union forces. He has Plymouth well fortified, and it is pronounced impregnable. The brave Union soldiers who are there defending it will prove far more galiant than the enemy.

Several gunboats are stationed in front of the town. They have done good service and will continue to do more. They have had to stand much of the brunt of the engagement already. The rebel artillery fire has been directed on them, and it is said that on board the gunboat "Bombshell" several have been killed and wounded. All the citizens have left Plymouth, and the most of them are quartered on Roanoke Island. Several of the rebel shells fell in the town.

During the engagement the rebels captured a member of the Second North Carolina (loyal) regiment, who formerly deserted, they allege, from the Seventh rebel regiment of that State, and it is reported that he was hung on the spot without even so much as the form of a trial. This is more of rebel brutality, and it appears that a new malignity is developing itself in the breasts of the minions of Jeff. Davis.

It is rumored that the rebels have also made a demonstration, simultaneously with this, in the vicinity of Newbern. The Confederates have a great anxiety to redeem the State of North Carolina, as they see it is fast receding from their grasp. Though they may use exertions almost superhuman, they will find that the Union arms can cope successfully with any force that they may bring.

FROM THE RAPIDAN.

Lee's Whole Force 60,000 Men

REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVING CONSTANTLY.

Everything Staked on the Next Fight.

LONGSTREET ADVANCING TO JOIN LEE.

A party of rebel deserters arrived at Washington, on Wednesday morning, having left the rebel lines on Sunday last. One of them, an Orderly Sergeant in a Mississippi regiment states that Lee's whole force on the Rapidan amounts to about 60,000 men, consisting of two army corps, but that reinforcements were arriving. Longstreet was reported to be at Charlottsville, with his army marching towards Stanton, for the purpose, it is thought, of advancing down the Shenandoah Valley. Twelve thousand new recruits are stated to be on their way from Mobile to join Lee. Some days since, seven days' rations were issued to Lee's army. It was correctly believed in the army that he intended to commence a forward movement. This deserter states that the rebels stake everything on the next great fight between Lee and Grant. The spirits of the men are kept up in anticipation of gaining a victory this Spring.

Late News Items.

The Coles county Illinois Copperheads, arrested for the recent emeute, have been released on taking the oath of allegiance.

The report that Forrest has retreated beyond Jackson, Tennessee, is confirmed.

The Chicago election resulted in the choice of Brown, the Union candidate for Justice by three hundred majority, and a tie of the Common Council.

The Baltimore Fair is proving a great success. The price of admission has been raised from 25 to 50 cents.

The War Department has ordered the Veteran Reserve Corps of Ohio to report to General Heintzelman for duty. This accords with Gen. Grant's determination to put into the field every man fit for service.

The rush of servant men and women to California has so overstocked the actual need of help in that State as seriously to affect the well-being of many who have gone out, and they are now anxious to return.

The railroad employees handling freight at the depots of Cincinnati are on a strike for higher wages. They demand two dollars per day.

The Provost Marshals of Ohio are busy preparing arrangements for the draft, which it is believed will take place in Ohio about the first of April.

The War Department has authorized the recruiting of one or more regiments af heavy artillery in the State of Ohio, provided a regiment be raised by May 10th.

General Washburne succeeds General Hurlburt in West Tennessee. "If this is coffee, give me tea; if it is tea, give me coffee; a change I *will* have," is the feeling of the country.

The President has recognized Fernanda De Luca as Consul General of Italy at New Orleans, and Giavanni Battista Gerrute as Consul of Italy at San Francisco.

The Northern Central Railroad Company has contributed one thousand dollars to the Maryland Sanitary Fair, now being held in the city of Baltimore.

The arraignment of Edward W. Green, the postmaster of Malden, took place in Lowell, April 19th, before Judge Hoar, of the Supreme Judicial Court. The indictment charged the wilful murder of Frank. E. Converse, late Teller of the Malden Bank, to which Green plead guilty. He was remanded for sentence.

Mr. Sumner presented to the Senate the other day a petition with 41,748 names, just a bushel, praying for the abolition of slavery.

The whole number of national banks is now three hundred and seventy-three, and the aggregate capital $48,258,200.

The Union gunboat Whitehead, is reported to have been sunk during the recent rebel attack on Plymouth, N. C.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

Tax on Stock on Hand Defeated.

NATIONAL CURRENCY BILL.

Important Amendments.

FROM THE POTOMAC ARMY.

Longstreet's Forces at Orange C. H.

JOHNSTONS' FORCES' ARRIVAL NOT CREDITED.

Gen. Grant and the People of the North.

WHEN HE WILL COMMENCE HIS OPERATIONS.

Loyal Governors Consult the President.

REPEAL of THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW

The Knox-Blair Case.

&c., &c., &c.

The Internal Revenue Bill—The Tax on Whisky.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial:

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1864.

The controversy on the subject of taxing whisky ou hand came up on Mr. Washburne's motion to amend the fifty-first section of the Internal Revenue bill, by taxing all liquors on hand that have not previously paid a tax of fifty cents per gallon, and all that have previously paid a tax of thirty cents. The subject was energetically discussed by Messrs. Washburne and Fernando Wood for, and by Messrs. Stevens, Morrill and Callan, against. The principal argument against the amendment was that the same principle must be applied to all other articles in the bill, which principle Mr. Morrill said he should move to carry through the whole schedule, if the House should vote to tax whisky on hand.

Mr. Washburne's amendment was defeated by yeas 55, nays 70—the vote being taken by tellers.

Mr. Kasson then moved to amend the whisky section so as to tax all spirits distilled on and after the first day of May next, and prior to the first day of January next, one dollar per gallon, leaving the tax of one dollar and twenty-five cents after the first day of January to stand as in the printed bill.

Mr. Kasson's amendment was the only one adapted to this section, although a large number of amendments were offered increasing or diminishing the tax, or fixing different dates when the same should take effect.

An amendment offered by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, fixing the 1st of October as the date of the dollar and twenty-five cents tax, failed by fifty-seven to sixty-two.

The Tax on Ale, Beer, &c.

Several amendments to the section relating to ale, beer, &c., were voted down. The only amendment to this section, adopted, was one offered by Fernando Wood taxing fermented liquors in boilers the same as in barrels.

Coal Oil Refiners and Distillers.

Mr. Boutwell made an ineffectual attempt to get the provision of the old law allowing distillers and Coal Oil refiners to ship their products from one part of the country to another inserted in the new law.

Mr. Morrill said the committee on Ways and Means had carefully considered the subject and determined to allow shipment in bond only to exporters.

Mr. Boutwell's amendment was rejected.

Important to Country Merchants.

The House adjourned on reaching the seventy-fifth section relating to licenses.

Mr. Kasson gave notice of an amendment, authorized by the Committee of Ways and Means allowing persons in small towns to carry on several kinds of business under one license.

The National Currency Bill---Important Amendments.

The Senate Finance Committee reported the national currency bill to-day with important amendments. They strike out that part of the Fenlon amendment allowing States to tax capital stock of banks the same as property of other moneyed corporations, and insert a section providing that in lieu of all other taxes every association shall pay to the treasurer of the United States in June and July of each year one and one half per cent. each half year from and after January 1st, 1864, upon the average amount of notes in circulation, and a duty of one quarter of one per cent. each half year upon the average amount of deposits, and the same duty upon the average amount of capital stock beyond the amount invested in U. S. bonds, with the proviso that nothing in this act be construed to prevent the market value of shares in said association held by any persons or body corporate from being included in the valuation of personal property of such person or corporation, in the assessment of taxes imposed by or under the State laws, but not at a greater rate than issued upon other monied capital in private hands.

Provision is made for the collection of duties in default of payment by associations. The committee strike out the provision intended for the benefit of the Bank of Commerce, which provides that shareholders of five million dollar banks shall be liable only for the amount invested. The clause establishing sixteen places of redemption is retained as passed by the House, in lieu of the clause fixing the rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent. The committee recommend in the clause the rate allowed by the laws of the State or Territory wherein the bank is located, and not exceeding seven per cent. in the States or Territories where the rate is fixed by law.

Proceedings in the Senate.

A bill has passed the Senate making Leavenworth, Kansas, and Portland, in Oregon, ports of entry.

Mr. Nesmith's proposition, establishing a branch mint in Oregon, was adopted by a large majority. Mr. Fessenden; who voted against it, changed his vote, and moved a reconsideration of the question which was postponed.

The Senate Committee on Postoffices reported this morning without an amendment to the House bills for establishing a postal money order system, and for securing a speedy transportation of the mails.

The same committee reported a new bill providing that all communications addressed to such Chief Clerks, Chiefs of Bureaus, Chiefs of Executive Departments of Government, as the Postmaster General authorizes to frank official matter, shall be received and conveyed without the endorsement—"official business."

The Committee on Commerce reported favorably, without amendment, Morrill's bill regulating foreign and coasting trade on the northern frontier.

Rogues in Fort Lafayette.

H. D Storer, of Philadelphia, and C. W Scofield, J. S Savage, and H. S Raymond of New York, of whom the first has already been convicted, and the others soon to be tried before a Court-martial, on charges of fraud and bribery in furnishing naval supplies, are said to be confined in the same casemate in Fort Lafayette. The fact that each of them furnished evidence against the others gives piquancy to this enforced intimacy.

Gen. Grant and the Invalid Corps.

The statement in the New York *Times* that Gen. Grant has determined to disband the Invalid corps and send the able-bodied to the front, and the permanently disabled to their homes, is utterly unfounded, and is believed to have been inspired by some disappointed aspirant for promotion in the corps.

From the Army of the Potomac.

Your correspondent with the Army of the Potomac sends the following, dated Culpepper, April 21:

Additional evidence of the junction of Longstreet's forces with Lee's main army reaches headquarters almost daily. The former's advance guard reached Charlottesville nearly a week ago, and at latest advices was at Orange Court House.

Reports of the arrival of troops from Johnston's army is not credited here, in the absence of positive information.

The reinforcement of Lee's army will work a corresponding change in the offensive programme of our commanders.

General Grant is very much gratified at the patient confidence the people of the North have exhibited during the long period of inactivity and preparation of the summer campaign. Some work still remains to be done before offensive operations can be commenced, but the country may rest assured that General Grant fully understands the value of time and the necessity of speedy and decisive work, and that he will open the campaign as soon as the strength and condition of the army and the elements will permit him.

The report that General Grant has busied himself with ascertaining the feelings in the Army of the Potomac in regard to Generrl McClellan, and means to give that General an active command, is absoluetly false.

The Blair Contested Election Case.

The Committee on elections are trying to decide the case of Knox vs. Blair, but find it a difficult matter. The subject has been discussed at several meetings, but the mass of evidence is so large, and requires so much sifting, that considerable further discussion will be required before a decision can be reached. It is believed that the committee will finally decide the case by a bare majority, but which way, those who should be best informed are at a loss to conjecture.

All War Documents to be Published.

Mr. Wilson's joint resolution passed by the Senate to-day, requires the Secretary of War to transmit to the Superintendent of Public Printing, all official reports and all telegrams and dispatches, relating to army operations commencing December 1st, 1860, and arranged in chronological order, such documents to be printed for Congress and the War Department.

Governors Consulting with the President.

Govs. Brough, of Ohio, Morton, of Indiana, Yates, of Illinois, Lewis, of Wisconsin, and Stone, of Iowa, are in consultation with the President to-night. They desire the co-operation of the Government in putting the militia of their States in the best possible condition to meet any emergency that may arise in the summer campaign.

The Illinois Canal Bill.

In relation to the Illinois Canal bill, it is, from New England and elsewhere, suggested to the Illinois delegation not to bring it to a vote in the present condition of the country. It was urged that with victories to our arms, and a restoration of confidence to our credit, the bill would command a decided majority. The Illinois delegation, of both political parties, after consultation, yielded to these suggestions, and consented to its postponement.

The Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

At the conclusion of the debate to-day in the Senate, on the bill repealing the Fugitive Slave Law, Messrs. Howard and Pomeroy said that there were at least four important amendments to be offered, and as many speeches to be made. At the suggestion of several Senators friendly to the bill it was postponed to Wednesday next.

Encouragement of Immigration.

The House passed Mr. Washburne's bill to encourage immigration, this evening, without amendment or without division.

Confirmation Postponed.

The nomination of Brigadier General J. H. Wilson was considered in Executive Sesison today and postponed on the ground that he is a staff officer, which is a mistake he being in command of a cavalry division in the army of the Potomac, lately Kilpatrick's.

True Bill against Col. Baker.

Dr. Gwynne, employed in the Printing Bureau, Treasury Department, had procured an indictment against Col. Baker for false imprisonment. Gwynne was arrested by Col. Baker on the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. It is probable that Clark, head of the Printing Bureau will soon be removed from office.

The Bankrupt Bill.

The Bankrupt Bill was reported by Jenkes, of Rhode Island, to-night, from Select Committe on the subject. The House refused to make it the special order for the fourth of May, as moved by Mr. Jenkes.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS---FIRST SESSION.

PAY OF PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

Interesting Debate on the Subject.

The Bill Referred.

WASHINGTON, April 21.

SENATE—Mr. Collamer, of Vt., from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads reported favorably on the bill for the relief of post masters who have been robbed by Confederate soldiers or guerrillas. The bill was passed.

Mr. Van Winkle addressed the Senate at length on the bill repealing the Fugitive Slave Law. His argument was mostly confined to the point that West Virginia is a legally constituted State in the Union.

Additional Senate proceedings will be found in our special dispatches.

HOUSE—Mr. Ambrose and Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Printing, made a report the design of which is to secure the continuation of the publication of the *Congressional Globe* by additional compensation. The report was recommitted with instructions.

EVENING SESSION—On motion of Mr. Stevens, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Pomeroy, of New York, in the Chair, on the bill to pay the expenses incurred in calling out the militia of that State to repel the rebel invasion.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, offered a substitute admitting various amendments so as to make it provide for Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, West Virginia and Kansas in calling out militia and minute men to repel rebel raids, and appropriating fifteen millions dollars.

Mr. Stevens said all the States apart from Pennsylvania, similarly situated, have been paid, and he hoped the House would do justice to those who advanced the money to Pennsylvania to defray the expenses. He had trusted the claim would have received a fair, honest and candid consideration; but he was inclined to regard the substitute of Mr. Cox as intended to defeat the bill. Mr. Stevens caused a letter from the Secretary of War to be read, recommending an appropriation of seven hundred thousand dollars as justly due, and this was indorsed by President Lincoln.

Mr. Cox disavowed the imputation that he had offered his substitute to embarrass the bill. He did not desire to prejudice Pennsylvania's claim, and hoped the gentleman would do him justice.

Mr. Stephens replied that with that explanation he withdrew his remark concerning the gentleman. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, remarked that the militia of Pennsylvania had not been mustered into the United States service.

Mr. Stephens explained, saying that the militia were under no federal officer. It was dishonest to refuse to pay the claim. Many persons in Pennsylvania had not only been robbed but bankrupted by the raid. Pennsylvania had been treated worse than other States after all her sacrifice.

Mr. Wilson objected to the character of the gentlemen's remarks. He did not recognize the right of the honorable gentleman to talk in that way, to any other gentlemen.

Mr. Stevens, in reply, said his language was not personal.

Mr. Wilson said the gentleman had charged dishonesty on all who opposed the bill.

Mr. Stephens remarked that the refusal to pay a claim of this kind is not honest.

Mr. Kalbfleish, of N. Y., would not say the judgement of the gentleman from Pa. was not honest but it was warped mightily.

Mr. Grosvenor said Pennsylvania did not maintain a position better than any other State to give her a preference. Some of her militia were not mustered into the service of the United States. He offered an amendment that none of the money shall be paid to those who refused to be mustered into the service of the United States.

Mr. Stevens showed, from a report of the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, that the militia were mustered in.

Mr. Gamson replied that there was evidently a misunderstanding between Pennsylvania and the General Government.

Mr. Blair, of Maine, proposed a substitute providing for a Board of three Commissioners, to take the whole subject into consideration, and see what is due to all the loyal States for equiping and sending troops into the field, and that they report the total amount with a view to payment from the Treasury.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., did not think the bill should be opposed on the ground that the militia were not mustered in the service of the United States. It was most certain they were in the service. He opposed the bill for different reasons, namely: The present state of the Treasury; and thought Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and other States should set the patriotic example of waiting until a more favorable season.

Mr. Miller, of Pa., said that the imputations thrown upon the justice of the claim of that State were unworthy of the Representatives who made them. Pennsylvania, the Keystone State, asked no defense so long as she had an opportunity of unfolding her own records. The people of that State have never been slow to do their duty, and have failed in no particular. She was prompt to respond to the call for troops in behalf of whom this bill was intended. He did not believe that the Government was on the verge of bankruptcy. The debt of the country in the future, was the least of its troubles; by way of depreciating the services of Pennsylvania, it has said that New York and New Jersey had hastened to protect the borders of Pennsylvania. After conceding all the magnanimity due to those States, he claimed that they defended themselves when they defended Pennsylvania, for if Lee had penetrated to the heart of that State, the seat of trouble would have been transferred to the border of those States.

Adjourned.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 21.

FLOUR—Advancing; Ohio Extra at $8 12½@8 25.

WHEAT—Active; Southern Red at $2 00@2 05.

CORN—Active: at $1 27@1 28.

WHISKY—Dull and heavy; Ohio at $1 12@1 13 per gallon.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Appointment of Penitentiary Inspectors.

CONNELLSVILLE AND SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BILL.

The Bill Passed to Third Reading.

ALLEGHENY DELEGATION PROTEST.

Oil City Bank Bill.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CO.

Bill to Revoke Charter Passed the House.

BILL OPPOSED BY MESSRS. BIGHAM AND GLASS.

Tilt Between Glass and Schofield.

AN EXCITING DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Monongahela Bank Bill Passed.

McKEE'S ROCKS FERRY BILL PASSED.

Allegheny County School Directors to Levy a per Capita Tax of $5.

SPECIAL ELECTION ON 2d OF AUGUST.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 21, 1864.

HOUSE—*Morning Session.*—It being call day, Mr. Bigham called up the act regulating the inspectors of the Western Penitentiary. The bill gives the Allegheny Judges the appointing of three inspectors. It passed to a third reading, and the House refusing to suspend the rules, it was laid over.

The bill extending the charter of the Montgomery Bank is in the same shape.

Mr. Myers, of Bedford, called up the act incorporating the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mr. Bigham made a powerful argument against it. While he had the floor, Mr. Beck called the previous question, and under this rule two sections were passed. The bill was evidently put up, having sixty-one votes. All of the Allegheny delegation entered their protest against the bill. The railroad bill passed to a third reading. The bill chartering the Oil City Bank was passed to a third reading.

Mr. Horton, of Fulton county, called up the act relative to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad. A very exciting debate occurred Messrs. Bigham and Glass opposing. Mr. Bigham made a clear and logical argument, especially on the question of vested right, and denying the power of the Legislature to revoke the charter. It was a question for the Courts, if the present company had misused or abused its privileges.

Like the other bill, it was put up, and passed finally by sixty-eight yeas to twenty-three nays. Many sharp things were said during the debate. Mr. Glass bluffed Mr. Schofield, telling him that he would not permit personal inuendoes towards himself. There was much feeling displayed. The latter gentleman took the water.

EVENING SESSION.

The session was occupied in considering the appropriation bill.

The Senate passed the following:

McKee's Rocks Ferry bill.

Extending the Charter of the Monongahela Bank, Brownsville.

Authorizing the School Directors of Allegheny county to levy a per capita tax not exceeding five dollars, to pay volunteer bounty.

Incorporating the Lawrence Railroad and Transportation Company.

Both Houses have agreed to fix August 2d as the day for submitting the Constitutional Amendments to the people, and August 23d for the meeting of the Legislature.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Complaints About the Franking Law.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE 10-40 LOAN

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Great inconvenience and loss has resulted from the recently passed law regulating the franking privilege calling forth remonstrances from Government officers. Important official papers, accounts and vouchers for large sums of money have been detained and sent to the dead letter office, because the words "official business" was not written upon the envelope with the name of the officers sending them, or because the writers were private citizens. Every department has suffered in this way. To remedy the difficulty Senator Collamer has reported from the Post Office Committee a bill upon the old system allowing all communications to the heads of departments and bureaus and their chief clerks to pass free through the mails.

The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan reported at the Treasury Department to-day amounts to $2,110,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock Market

FAILURE OF A GREAT BEAR.

NEW YORK, April 21, 1864.

Stocks better and active.

Chicago & R. I.	112½	Clev & Toledo	146
Illinois, pref.	68½	Michigan Cent.	138
Ill. Cen.	126¼	Cleve & Pitts.	112¼
Mich. Southern	89	A. & T. H	64
N. Y. Cent.	233¾	Pitts & Ft W	113½
Reading	157½	C. & N. W	154½
Hudson River	120¼	7-30's	111
Canton	46	5-20 Coupons	110¼
Mo. 6's	69	Registered 5-20's	105
Erie	111⅞	Coupons, 1881	111½
Galena & Chicago	121		

Gold closed this afternoon at 164¼@164⅝.

The failure of a great bear in Erie Railroad was announced. Stocks were better at the

LAST BOARD.

Cumberland	70	Erie	112
Ill. Cent. scrip	128	G. & C	120¼
M. S.	88¾	C., C. & C	46
Reading	138½	C. & P.	112¼
Hudson	120½	P. F. W. & C	114⅜
Canton	48½	C. & N. W	54¼

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, April 21.

FLOUR—5@10c lower. Sales of 11,500 bbls at $7 10@7 30 for State; $7 90@8 00 for Ohio, and $8@8 25 for Southern.

COTTON—Firm; sales of 2,000 bales.

WHEAT—Declined 1@2c; sales of 13,500 bush; $1 74 for Chicago Spring, and $1 76@1 81 for Red.

CORN—Firm and scarce; sales of 26,000 bush at $1 35.

PORK—Buoyant at $26 50@26 75.

LARD—Steady at 13½@14¼c.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 10@1 13.

SUGAR—Firm; Muscovado at 15¼@16½c.

COFFEE—Firm.

MOLASSES—Quiet.

NAVAL STORES—Heavy.

PETROLEUM—Unsettled; refined free at 61@63c and in bond at 53@54c.

FREIGHTS—Dull and heavy; Cotton to Liverpool ⅛ Flour 1d.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.

BREADSTUFFS—Market dull, and prices rather drooping. The export demand for Flour is limited and only 500 bbls Extra Family were sold at $7,75@8,25, and a small lot of Superfine at $7,00.

RYE FLOUR—There is no change in this article.

CORN MEAL—No change.

WHEAT—The market is dull; 4,000 bushels, common to choice Red, sold at $1,68@1,80, and White at $1,90@2,00.

RYE—Is steady at $1,40.

CORN—Dull at $1,31 for Yellow, and $1,26 for White.

OATS—Are strong at 88@90c.

CLOVER SEED—Is in good demand at $7,25@7,50.

FLAX SEED—Sales at $3,37½.

PROVISIONS—Are moving upwards.

COFFEE—There is no change.

SUGAR—There is no change.

WHISKY—Has declined to $1,17.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 21—*Evening.*

FLOUR.—Firmer, 25c higher and in good demand at $6 50@6 60 for superfine and $6 75 for extra.

WHEAT—Firmer, and prices advancing. Red $1 43@145 and white $1 55@1 60 for prime to choice Kentucky.

CORN—In good demand at $1 05 for ear and $1 08@1 10 for shelled.

OATS—Advanced to 84@85.

RYE—Dull at $1 40@1 43.

WHISKY—Higher and in good speculative demand. Sales 1200 bbls at $1 15.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged and quiet. Prime city lard sold at 13¾ and prime country at 12¾@12¾.

GROCERIES—Unchanged and quiet.

GOLD—164@167.

SILVER—53@55.

EXCHANGE—Firm.

From Cairo and Below.

Forrest Retreats into Mississippi

GRIERSON PRESSING NEAR his COLUMN

Review of Colored Troops.

GENL. HURLBUT'S FAREWELL TO HIS TROOPS.

Memphis Cotton Market.

CAIRO, April 21.—The steamer City of Alton arrived with a large number of horses, mules, and wagons, for Cairo, and sixty bales of cotton.

MEMPHIS, April 19.

Forrest is retiring into Mississippi. Chalmers and M'Collough have passed the Tallehatchie. Grierson is pressing near Forrest's column.

Gen. Hurlbut reviewed the negro troops under Gen. Chetlain, here to-day. They made a fine appearance.

The review of the Memphis militia, on the 15th, was a creditable affair. Gen. Hurlbut delivered his farewell address

The Memphis cotton market is firm, with an upward tendency. Prices range from 64 to 70c. Major General Washburne passed down from Memphis to-day, to relieve General Hurlbut.

FROM ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Information from Rebel Deserters.

LEE'S WHOLE FORCE ABOUT 50,000

Artillery Review by General Hancock.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—The following information was received to-night from the Army of the Potomac:

Five deserters from the 48th Virginia came into our lines yesterday. They positively assert that Longstreet's army is at Orange Court House, and that Lee's entire force is not more than 45,000 to 50,000 strong. The rebels are very vigilant, and have strictly forbidden their pickets to hold communion with our own. A deserter from the 45th North Carolina came in yesterday; he claims to be a good Union man. He says he was conscripted three weeks ago, and being put on picket yesterday for the first time, made up his mind to desert, and swam the river during the night. The artillery of the Second Corps was reviewed yesterday by Gen. Hancock, an immense number of officers being present as spectators.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE THIS MORNING

Burning of Wallace's Warehouse.

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PRODUCE.

Loss Upward of $60,000

Shortly after one o'clock Friday morning a fire broke out in the large one-story brick warehouse, corner of Penn and Wayne streets, occupied principally by Mr. Daniel Wallace for the storage of produce on commission. The fire was discovered by the watchmen on the "beats" in the vicinity, whose attention was attracted by an explosion. The alarm was immadiately given, and the firemen with their steamers were promptly on the ground, but before they got into service the flames had enveloped the entire building. The fire was extremely fierce and hot, and the firemen's efforts were directed toward saving the surrounding property, which was in imminent danger. F. Sellers & Co's. pork house was saved through the exertions of the firemen, as was also the drug store of Mr. J. Bender, corner of Wayne and Liberty streets. The rear of Mr. Bender's building was on fire several times, and narrowly escaped destruction.

Mr. Waltace, who was the lessee of the warehouse and principal occupant, will lose heavily. He had stored in the house about one thousand barrels of flour, five hundred barrels of whiskey, about one thousand barrels of salt, a large quantity of tobacco, over three thousand empty oil barrels, and a large quantity of other goods. His loss is estimated at forty thousand dollars, upon which he has an insurance of twenty thousand dollars, divided between the Arctic, Continental, Peoples' and Monongahela companies.

Mr. Peter C. Reneirs, marble cutter, occupied a portion of the warehouse fronting on Penn street. He had a large amount of finished work on hand, and will lose heavily. He is partially insured.

Robert A. Colville, marble cutter, who occupied a small building adjoining the warehouse on Wayne street, lost about three thousand dollars—no insurance. Mr. Colville commenced business but a few weeks since, and had a large stock of fine marble on hand.

A small portion of the building, adjoining Seller's pork house, was occupied by a blacksmith and horseshoer, whose name we could not ascertain. He lost everything.

The warehouse belonged to the heirs of Dr. Hartford, and Mr. Wallace had a lease of it for ten years, which had nearly expired. The building had a front of about one hundred and fifty feet on Penn street and about one hundred feet on Wayne street. It was one of the oldest warehouses in the city.

Unwholesome Milk.

Every reader will remember the intense excitement created a few years since, in New York, in reference to the alleged impurities of what was termed "swill milk." In our own city there is a practice which has long existed to a limited degree, but within the past few years has been alarmingly on the increase, and bids fair, if not checked, to rival the swill milk abomination of New York. We allude to the practice of keeping cows in the heart of the city. Although there are hundreds of persons in our midst who keep one or more cows tied up the year round or until they calve—we will describe but a single instance, and the reader may then judge whether pure, wholesome milk can flow from cattle used in such manner. During the whole of the past summer and winter, the person we allude to has kept from two to three and sometimes as high as six cows. On a vacant lot he has a shed erected, which is closely boarded up. Stalls just large enough to contain a cow are partitioned off into which the poor brutes are tied, ropes passed around about the horns, and there kept day and night as long as a dime's worth of milk can be extracted from them. Nature never intended any of the brute creation to be thus housed up, and whether it is done, disease is sure to follow, and no diseased cow ever gave a drop of pure milk. Apart from all this, it is downright cruelty thus to immure dumb brutes in living tombs.

Butter—Prices Coming Down.

Speculators and hucksters have, for the past six months, enjoyed an almost unlimited monopoly in the butter business, and so unscrupulous and audacious had they become, that the prices of this indispensable household article had risen so high in price as to be almost beyond the reach of persons of ordinary means. People in many sections of the county were compelled to forego its use altogether, and the better to accomplish the end in view—that of procuring the article at a fair price—formed anti-butter eating societies, pledging themselves not to use it until sold at a fair price. This determination on the part of butter consumers, together with the approach of the season when grass will become abundant, has had the effect of causing the traders in butter to succumb. Although yesterday was not the regular market day, and supply not abundant, yet the very best article of print butter was sold at 40 cents, against 45 and 50 a day or two previous, and other grades declined proportionately. Even at these figures we would advise our readers not to purchase very liberally, as a further material reduction is inevitable. The downward tendency is unmistakably in favor of the restoration of this indispensable article to the tables of all our citizens. Speculators, hucksters and extortionists of every grade, should read the signs of the times, and learn wisdom therefrom.

The Champion Oarsman Challenged.

James Hamill, of this city, the champion oarsman, has been challenged by William H. Stevens, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to row a five-mile race on the Poughkeepsie track any time before the first of July for a purse of $500. Mr. Stevens will allow Hamill one hundred dollars for his expenses in going to that city, and contracts for a good day and a fair track. George Wilkes, in referring to the challenge, says that Joshua Ward is also about to throw down the gage to Hamill, and that aquatic sports the coming season promise to be interesting. Stevens, it is said, has been in training for a long time in anticipation of a meeting with Hamill, and his friends are confident of his ability to defeat the champion. Hamill has not been altogether idle during the winter, and a few weeks rigid training will put him in as good condition as he was when he defeated Ward.

Light Gymnastics.—The exhibition given by the pupils of Misses Haskell, last evening, at Concert Hall, was attended by a large and intelligent crowd of spectators. Every available space was occupied. The young gymnasts acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the audience, if we may judge from the rapturous applause which followed the various feats and exercises. The movements of the performers were alike graceful and imposing, and elicited the admiration of all who witnessed them. An address or plea for physical culture was admirably pronounced by one of the pupils. Every person seemed pleased, and may we not hope that this initial entertainment will be but the prelude of many similar ones. There certainly can be no more rational healthy amusement for the young than these gymnastic entertainments.

Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair.

The most important interest in Pittsburgh is her iron trade, and the manufacturers engaged in it embrace among their number our wealthiest and most influential citizens. Their mills, forges and factories give employment to thousands of men in different parts of Western Pennsylvania, and cities and towns have been built up through their energy and capital. As individuals, our iron men have contributed liberally to all the patriotic and charitable objects growing out of the war, and now as an association they intend to make a donation to the approaching Sanitary Fair, which in magnificence will exceed the aggregate of all former contributions as individuals. A committee of their number has been appointed to cooperate with the Executive Committee of the Fair, and they have issued the following neat and appropriate circular, which speaks for itself:

The undersigned Committee on "Iron, Nails and Armor Plates," for the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, commencing June 1st, respectfully solicit from every manufacturer and dealer in this great staple, something to swell the fund that is accumulating for our grand national enterprise—the Sanitary Commission.

Pittsburgh, and the country within 200 miles radius of it, is justly called the iron region of this country. Pittsburgh is the centre, and great expectations are properly entertained concerning the share we shall furnish toward the result of the coming Fair. The committee are of the opinion that this share should be the largest of all the contributions from the various interests that will be represented. We indulge a pride that it should be so, and a confidence that it will be. We congratulate the Iron Trade upon the high position this great interest occupies. It is noble in every aspect, and forms the chief basis of the wealth of this nation. We feel that we have no need to *beg* contributions from the representatives of this interest Their occupation makes them munificent, and every worthy cause enjoys their liberal gifts.

The Committee recommend money subscriptions rather than goods. A display of iron and nails is no novelty, and involves useless labor and expense. Beyond the recommendation, however, this matter is left entirely to the preference of the contributor. We respectfully request manufacturers of specialities, such as large plates, handsomely finished sheet, large rolled or forged bars, polished shafting, &c., to furnish specimens of their skill and capacity for the Fair. They will form a feature of the greatest interest, and exhibit most effectually the wonderful progress of this branch of trade.

Please forward your contribution, either Cash or Goods, to Geo. H. Holtzman, with Lyon, Shorb & Co., Pittsburgh.

Mark goods "Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair," and send shipping advice, with description and value, to above address. Early response is most respectfully urged by the Committee.

B. H. PAINTER, *Chm.* M. K. MOORHEAD,
B. PRESTON, J. T. WOOD,
JO

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1864.

Publication Office, No. 76 Fifth Street, Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

Terms of the Commercial.

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

Single copy.....3 cents
Mail subscribers (311 issues).....$8.00

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Per year (52 issues).....$1.50
In Clubs of 20.....1.00
Payable in advance.]

Address
THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Removal of the Commercial Office.

The office of the DAILY COMMERCIAL has been removed to the adjoining building, No. 76 Fifth street, directly opposite Postoffice. The Counting Room is on the first floor, where all business matters will be transacted.

A Clearer Sky.

The momentary gloom of only a few days ago, has been succeeded by a clearer sky, and a hopeful turn in the public mind. As in the physical, so in the moral world, a clap of thunder once over, is succeeded by a purer atmosphere, and a sense of confidence and security We do not mean to be understood that all danger is past, or that henceforth we need apprehend nothing, or that we may repose in assured safety. We may, however, congratulate the country that we have rode out the gale—if it was one—while it was at its height. It may rise again, but we know the capacity of the ship for even a severer trial, and we have gained courage and skill from the experience. To keep up the figure: Congress is providing adequate ground tackle, and spars, and canvass, by hurrying through the Revenue bills, and by entering vigorously on legislation that looks to practical results. The proper spirit, if not the requisite wisdom, is manifested at last.

There is a better feeling in the public mind and, if possible, a firmer determination to stand by the Government, to see it through its trials, and the war fought to the end. Whoever reflects, knows that if it is not this, it will be nothing but utter demolition, ruin, dishonor: that the American Nation will be no more: that these are times when questions are to be decided which relate less to the present than the future; and that on us are imposed obligations that cannot be thrown off without perfidy that neither nations nor individuals can survive. The troubles and flurries of the hour may, for a time, drive these thoughts from the minds of men; but the people will come back again to the grand work, realizing that for its very grandeur, in some sort its trials are but privileges.

The lessons of experience, as seen in the events of the week past, teach that speculations, like all gambling, are dangerous. The consequence is, that thousands who had more than half resolved to take a hand at the game, and thousands more who, with varied fortunes had done so, are turning to the Government as the object that is not only most worthy of their care and affection, but for the safest investment. An experienced and highly successful banker and capitalist, said to us lately, "the Government is my best customer." It is solid, sure, and in the present situation of affairs, it appeals to the patriotism and the prudence—not to say selfishness—of men.

We have reason to believe that the "military success," hoped for by Mr. CHASE, as the one thing wanting, will be achieved. We know that at no previous time has there been so much confidence in high quarters, and it is probable that at no previous time have there been so many or so good reasons. There may be, here and there, in the Southwest, some slight reverses; but every one feels and knows that the fate of the country is not to be decided or seriously effected by anything that may happen in that quarter. Virginia is the battle ground. It is the manifest policy of the rebels to draw off some portion of the troops that have been collected at points from which the grand movement will, at the very first moment of readiness, be ordered; but they will not succeed. Present plans will not be interfered with.

There is, therefore, every reason to be hopeful. The gale has, after all, been but a breeze, which has served to demonstrate how well the country could ride out a real gale. The clouds are dispersing, the wind is in the right quarter, a clearer sky is appearing, from out of which let us hope soon will burst perfect sunshine.

The Bubbles that Burst.

The list is longer now than it was ten days ago. There are those who could, if they would, tell you a great deal about them. But when not compelled to speak out, in very agony, such men prefer to keep silent and profess ignorance, whereas they are a great deal wiser than when they were riding on the high wave playing with bubbles. But the bubbles have not yet all burst. The time has not come for some of them to collapse. The process of inflation is going on, and the victims are not yet all "roped in." What has happened once is going to happen again. Therefore it is interesting, if not profitable, to recur to the past.

The New York *Post* relates a single instance which will serve as well as a dozen. D. R L. WILDER, (President of the Bible Society) NATHANIEL RICHARDS, GEORGE NEWBAULD, JOHN L. TOLMAN, and other citizens of New York city, of equally high standing, (it is not stated whether all of them were connected with the Bible Society,) projected the Virginia gold mine speculation, and from the advantageous stand point inflated the stupendous bubble in which hundreds of the unsuspecting invested freely. Shares of $25 went up to $600, and it was thought to be a hardship to be denied the privilege of paying that moderate price. Proof plenty there was of the inexhaustable riches which you had only to dig for, to get. It was as clear as anything could be. THADDEUS PHELPS, then a prominent operator in Wall street, and a large holder of these stocks, declared to some bystanders one day, that "hereafter he should dispense with silver spoons and forks, and be satisfied with a gold service only." The original price of the shares was twenty-five dollars and they reached six hundred, and some few, indeed, were sold for eight hundred dollar. Mr. WILDER could have sold out his interest at one time and realized nearly one million dollars advance, but his faith was unbounded, and he refused to part with a share.

In the brief space of sixty days from the period of the greatest inflamation, the bubble burst, and you could have purchased the entire capital for a few farthings.

We don't know that there is any use in warning men, since it has been shown that if experience does teach by example, men are slow to learn at that school. At any rate, the lessons are quickly forgotten. Whether it is an oil tract, a gold or copper mine, or some similar thing, they won't believe it can be a bubble till it collapses. So let them go ahead!

The St. Louis County Court has donated a tract of five hundred acres of highly improved land, twelve miles from the city, known as the "Smyser Farm" to the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair. The farm is valued at between thirty and forty thousand dollars. The city has already donated and paid into the treasury, twenty thousand dollars cash for the same noble object. It is hoped that these munificent gifts will furnish an example worthy of emulation by other counties and cities in the country, and stimulate individuals, corporations and firms, to render the success of the fair still more signal.

It is suggested that the banks should give in thier reports the amount of "legal tenders" held by each, as they formerly did of coin. The fact of the scarcity of greenbacks and the large increase of loans, would indicate a state of things about which there can be no harm in knowing more.

Mr. Wentworth, Superintendent of Indian affairs, telegraphed to the Indian Bureau at San Francisco, on the 19th, that the Indians in the southern district of California are in a state of starvation, owing to the drought. The Indian Bureau has taken measures to furnish the required relief.

The President has approved the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to take and hold possession in behalf of the United States of all the land and shores of Rock Island, Illinois, on which to build an arsenal. Just compensation is to be made to the private land owners.

Wool and the Tariff.

Gen. MOORHEAD, from the Committee on Manufactures in the House of Representatives, has made an interesting report concerning the duties on Wool. The late changes in our country, and especially that in reference to cotton, has caused the growth and manufacture of wool to assume increased importance, which, taken in connection with the question of the tariff and revenue, brings the question of wool growing prominently into the foreground.

The report states that the prevalent notion that low grades of foreign wool would not compete with foreign production has proved erroneous. Seven-eighths of the importations of last year were invoiced below the minimum of eighteen cents per pound; and the whole averaged less than seventeen cents. The treasury was grossly defrauded by this procedure. At the same time our wool growers suffered a large loss, which grew out of injustice. The entire woolen duties of last year did not exceed half a million dollars. The total amount imported (in the fiscal, not calendar year) was 71,382,123 lbs. It cost $12,290,630. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the duty of five per cent. on wools under eighteen cents, be changed to a specific duty of three cents per pound, and an ad valorem duty of twenty per cent.; on wools costing over eighteen cents and not over twenty-four, a specific duty of six cents per pound, and an ad valorem duty of twenty per cent.; on wool costing over twenty-four cents, nine cents per pound and twenty per cent. ad valorem at the port where the duty is paid. The number of sheep in the United States, in 1850, was 21,723,290. In 1860, the number was 24,825,568. The number of pounds of wool produced in 1850, was 52,516,959. In 1860, it was 60,511,343. At the same periods the amount of cotton produced was, for the former year, 2,445,793 bales; and for the latter, 5,198,077. In 1850 three-fifths of all the sheep, and more than three-fifths of all the wool in the Union, belonged to Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Vermont and Virginia. Ohio, with 3,942,9.9 sheep, produced 10,196,371 pounds of wool in 1850. In 1860 she had 3,196,540 sheep, and produced 10,648,161 pounds of wool. New York had 3,453,211 sheep, and produced 10,071,301 pounds of wool in 1850, and in 1860 she had fallen to 2,620,920 sheep, and a wool crop of 9,454,473 pounds. Pennsylvania had 1,822,357 sheep in the former year, yielding 4,481,570 pounds; in the latter 1,684,765 sheep, clipping 4,752,523 pounds. Virginia had 1,310,904 sheep in 1850, and clipped 2,860,765 pounds; in 1860 she had but 1,155,537 sheep, clipping 2,539,143 pounds. Kentucky sheared 2,297,433 pounds in 1850 from 1,102,091 sheep, and in 1860, 2,325,124 pounds from 1,006,159 sheep. Vermont had 1,914,122 sheep, and clipped 3,400,717 pounds in 1850, against 740,008 sheep, producing 2,975,514 pounds in 1860. The ten years intervenig between 1850 and 1860 decreased the number of sheep in every one of these States, and in three of them the amount of wool as well. In the six specified States the decrease of sheep was about 2,250,000 and the total increase of wool 725,000 pounds.

For the period of twenty years from 1840, the value of wool exported from this country was less than one million and a half of dollars. Under the protection of a tariff, the farmer is enabled to increase his flocks, and the manufacturer pays good prices. This was shown by the increased duties of 1861, which secured increased benefits to the grower. "It cannot be doubted," says the Philadelphia *American*, "that another industry is quickened by the war, which will be of lasting use to the nation. We anticipate such flocks as have never before whitened our fields, and such profit in woolen manufacture as has not been recorded. For some time the price of mutton will rise and remain high. The cost of woolen goods may not be reduced. But we shall lay the foundation for independence in this essential, and make atonement for our privation of cotton during the period in which it lasts, by establishing an abundant supply of wool. That may extend so far by care, skill and judgment, that our woolen exports shall yet become an important feature of trade.

"The farmers will unquestionably be moved to immediate action, and perhaps such another fever with regard to sheep-growing will be seen as followed the introduction of merinos, many years since, by Consul JARVIS. We have yet large flocks to breed from and good blood in them. They can be improved by foreign importations for the several requirements of manufactures and use. The coarse wooled sheep for mutton, and less costly goods, can be supplied from Europe in large numbers. No country supplies anything better than our own merinos for fine wool. The territory over which they may be spread is enormous, and their care will not necessarily lessen any other product. Nor is it probable that for a long time to come there will be any more remunerative occupation held out to the owners of land."

EVERY Southern soldier now feels that there is no hope for him but to fight on, and there are few in the army who would consent to any compromise short of an eternal separation from the roundhead fanatical Abolition despotism that rules the North. They are being since convinced that Mr. Lincoln intends our utter subjugation, and the destruction of the last vestige of our society; and if every State in the Confederacy should offer to lay down their arms, and ask to be allowed to go back in the Union, the offer would be spurned.

Thus discourses the Richmond *Dispatch*. Whining about "subjugation" has ceased to awaken the least grain of sympathy outside of the boundaries of the chivalry which illustrates itself by massacres like that at Fort Pillow. All men, not in sympathy with that species of civilization and warfare, have ceased to be moved by anything of the kind. If the *Dispatch*, when it talks of "our society," means that slavery is to be swept from existence, we will not dispute it. A "society" that is upheld by fiendishness like that displayed at Fort Pillow, has ceased to have the slightest claim on the civilized world; and the time has passed when those who wage war for it should think of terms in its behalf.

From the outset of the war, slavery by its manifestations, has not only drawn together the loyal North against it as against the rebellion itself, but it has caused the whole civilized world to cry out against it. For it the South rebelled; the result must be its destruction. Anything short of this would be a monstrous inconsistency; and, as if this might be lost sight of, and in the weariness incident to the duration of the war, there might be a dawning of a willingness to tolerate some fragment of the institution, its votaries, as at Fort Pillow, become the instruments for awakening afresh the spirit of the North, and of quickening the hostility of the world against them.

Since it would be but compromising with the barbarism that has been so lately manifested; since it would be but shaking the hands all covered with the blood of Federal soldiers; since it would be but entering into fellowship with men whose atrocities will awaken the execration of the enlightened world, we do not mean to question the correctness of the rebel proposition that, "should every State of the Confederacy offer to lay down its arms," while yet the atrocities of Fort Pillow are unavenged, the offer would be spurned.

The Reverse in the Southwest.

The report concerning the movements of Gen. Banks' army in Louisiana are somewhat conflicting, although all agree in the one fact of a reverse at Mansfield, and the subsequent defeat of the enemy at Pleasant Hill. The latest and, perhaps, most reliable news we have had from the scene of the battles, is that furnished by private letters from members of the Chicago Mercantile Battery. Our loss in the repulse of Friday, the 8th, was estimated at two thousand and $100 and undergo one year's imprisonment men, which was retrieved the subsequent day by the capture of a similar number of the enemy. Previous to the repulse of our troops, our cavalry had been driving the enemy before them for two days. On the 8th, they came upon a large force of rebels, concentrated in the neighborhood of Pleasant Hill and Mansfied, when word was sent back for infantry supports, and Gen. Ransom, in command of the third and fourth divisions, of the thirteenth army corps, went forward. But the Rebel forces were still largely superior to the Union forces, and a disastrous repulse ensued, our troops falling back to Pleasant Hill. On the succeeding day, Saturday, 9th Gen. A. J. Smith, with the nineteenth army corps, came up, and in a hard fought battle, defeated and routed Kirby Smith and his rebel horde, capturing two thousand prisoners and twenty guns. The latest dates we have had from Grand Ecore are to the 12th, and from all the facts and circumstances detailed, we are of opinion that Gen. Banks' expedition, although temporally checked, is still being successfully carried out.

Rebel dispatches from Mobile, dated April 14th, report a great Confederate victory near Shreveport, and claim that Gen. Banks was defeated with the loss of fourteen thousand men killed, wounded and captured. These dispatches have reference manifestly to the battle of the 8th, as Gen. Banks' forces were at Grand Ecore on the 12th, and news of a battle fought after that date could not have reached Mobile in time to be dispatched northward. It is apparent to all that the number of Gen. Banks' loss, as given in the rebel dispatches, is grossly exaggerated. His entire force in the action of Friday did not amount to the number stated.

THE METROPOLITAN FAIR.—The attendance at the New York Fair continues to be large and remunerative, though it is generally thought that the excitement about it has culminated. The receipts on Tuesday were $15,154, of which $3,254 were from admissions to the Fourteenth street, and $932 to the Union Square buildings, $10,628 from sales, and $339 from donations. The total receipts thus far are $528,992. The sword contest is still kept up. Gen. GRANT is ahead, closely followed by MCCLELLAN.

Uniform National Currency.

The Bank of France was established in 1803. Its charter gave it the exclusive privilege of issuing bills payable to the bearer for fifteen years. In 1848, a few departmental banks had been created, and were in existence; but by a decree of the Republic, made in April of that year, these were compelled to become branches of the National Bank, to which, and to its branches in the Provinces, the right to issue bank notes, in our meaning of the words, was, and continues to be, restricted. The result is a paper currency of uniform value throughout the Empire, having the necessary inland exchange upon bills redeemable at a considerable distance from the place of circulation, because these notes are not receivable for taxes and custom duties.

The Bank is the local agent of the Government, carries an account current with the Treasury of above 150 millions of francs, regularly makes advances upon the accruing taxes, and holds Government securities to more than the nominal amount of its capital. It is essentially a Government institution. The Emperor appoints its governor and deputy governor, the directors only being elected by the stockholders.

The Bank of England, in like manner, and to equal effect, is a Government agent. Eleven of the fourteen millions of its capital are permanently invested in national securities. It holds the cash of the army and navy, advances very largely upon the taxes and excises, receives the cash payments of the customs, manages the national debt, contracts the Government loans, and pays the interest to the holders. Under the present charter, granted in 1844, the Government is pledged to grant no charters thereafter to other banks of issue, and allows the Bank to compound with such of the existing banks as are disposed to surrender the privilege of issuing circulating notes; intending that as soon as such charters expire, the exclusive privilege of issuing currency shall be secured to the national institution. England has a dear bought experience of the Brierian system of money-making corporations, thousand-limbed, headless and heartless, which has its correspondents in our own history. She carried on the wars with the French Republic, Napoleon, and the United States upon an irredeemable paper currency.

In the five years immediately following the battle of Waterloo, one hundred of these corporations went into bankruptcy, and in the years 1824-5 and 6, ninety more of them swamped in the excess of their circulation, the ruinous discounts which they had cost to the holders while they circulated, amounted to more than their pretended value, and what was left of their nominal value sinking into nothing in the hands of those who last held them. A country depending so largely and so delicately upon its commercial soundness as England, could endure such a system no longer, and the next panic mob is almost remorselessly remetrievably. The currency manufacture, so long heterogenous, irresponsible and ungovernable, is replaced by a money system which represents the accountability and resources of the whole people.

This is the history of the ties. Communities far enough advanced from the primitive form of exchange by direct barter to require a system relieved of its inconveniences, necessarily look for agencies which, with equal security, may carry on the public commerces through representative mediums at once the cheapest, quickest and safest which they can devise. Instead of exchanges of values in substance, they aim at effecting payments and receipts by "credits" only; receive and pay the balance of their general dealings, they must have clearing-houses, of which every bank of discount and deposit is an example in miniature.

Savages cannot trust each other; civilized men must trust somebody or something to nearly the whole amount of their dealings. At first they employ banks and bankers in the service. These receive the values in course of exchange in money and credits set them off against each other upon their books, and pay over the balances resulting to their customers; or, at least, this is their proper office. But, unhappily, their agency, especially where they are also banks of issue, and make payments in their own notes, has ever proved eminently insecure, always extensive and often worthless. A better instrumentality is the necessity of our stage of civilized commerce. The representatives of value which we need must have the character of that which England and France have so nearly attained. The faith of the nation must replace the faith of corporations. The sovereignty which stamps and accredits the coin of the country must draw within its guaranty all the entire currency, and warrant and defend its value to all who are asked or compelled to use it.

The United States national banking system just now initiated, is the very first endeavor that we have made to regulate the value of the money of the country. At the very outset it has demonstrated its power to effect uniformity and equality of exchange value at the par of the notes issued by the Treasury without respect to the place of issue, or the character of the institutions that issue it, and above the market rates of all other bank paper, except in the nearest neighborhood of their respective locations. Thus a New York National Bank note from Maine to Wisconsin is exactly at the par of greenbacks, while exchange upon bank notes is quoted at one per cent. against Philadelphia, and a ½ per cent. against New York. The prices current of Boston, New York and Philadelphia show the same thing Thus these notes of the national banking system have achieved the prime requisite of a currency, which is uniformity of value through the whole range of circulation. They also answer the next requirement—they are everywhere of the highest market value that any paper money can hold in the conditions in which they are tried. The Government holds the securities upon which they are based in trust for their redemption, and guarantees their prompt conversion into lawful money besides, without any of the risks or delays that expose other paper money to the losses by brokerage

Nothing more than this can be asked; nothing less should be allowed. It meets the public necessity, and commands the public judgment. Great as the revolution is which it contemplates in our money system, it is simply inevitable. Working side by side with the old system, it can by its inherent force supplant it. Congress may as well understand it so, and give us without delay the best form of legislative provisions which they can devise for its earliest and highest success. The banking capital in the existing State corporations must, sooner or later, conform or yield to it; for in its presence they cannot long maintain their existence. They can render a worthier service and a better paying one by coming up fairly to the work required from them by all the interests with which they are concerned.

General Intelligence.

One of the most inhuman acts that ever shocked a quiet community occurred at Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, on last Sunday morning. A party of small boys were playing on the village-green, in the vicinity of a house where an Irishman named Daly resided. Their sports were of an innocent nature, free from childish insult or petty annoyance to any one. When the sports had reached their prime, and the laugh was clear and wildest, Daly took deliberate aim at the party with a musket from the garret window of the house and fired. A shriek of pain announced that the shot had taken effect. The ball of the group, a little son of Mr C. Hyerman, aged eleven years, was carried home frightfully wounded. The musket was charged with a Minie ball, and the shot had taken effect in the boy's knee, shattering it in a frightful manner. The perpetrator of this cold-blooded outrage was promptly arrested and placed in the county jail. He did not pretend to offer any excuse for his inhuman conduct, or attempt by any statement to palliate the fiendishness of his crime. The victim of his diabolical cruelty lies in a very critical condition, and his life is despaired of by his friends.

The testimony before Congress in the Goodyear Patent extension case, shows that the Goodyear heirs have nine patents in the United States, forty-seven in Great Britain, sixteen in France, four in Belgium, three in Austria, and two in Holland—making a total of seventy-two patents.

F. P. Hill, late a conductor of the New York night express train on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, who was tried and convicted a few weeks ago of embezzling money received by him in payment of fares, and sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and undergo one year's imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, was pardoned by Governor Curtin on Thursday last.

Mr. Rogers, the American sculptor at Rome, is modelling a beautiful statue, called the "Angel of Expectation," designed as a monument for the late Colonel Colt. The left hand of the figure, extending downwards, indicates an attitude of attention to an expected signal to blow the trumpet, which is held on the right hand resting on the bosom. The face, looking upwards, is full of life, and the whole figure possesses a union of loveliness and majesty. So says the correspondent of the London *Athenæum*.

By order of Captain Hoyt, acting Mayor of New Orleans, the inscription which we give below has been cut into the base of the bronze statue of Henry Clay in that city. It is taken from Mr. Clay's speech, delivered before the American Colonization Society, at Washington, Jan 20, 1827:

"If I could be instrumental in eradicating this deepest stain, Slavery, from the character of our country, and removing all cause of reproach on account of it, I would not exchange the proud satisfaction I enjoy, for the honor of all the triumphs ever decreed the most successful conqueror."

Letters from Havana state that intelligence had been received there from Remedios, that the rebel corvette Florida had arrived there on Monday, the 11th inst. It was reported that several Union gunboats had gone to overhaul her. The Powhatan was off Havana on the 18th, and would probably pay her respects also to the Florida. The last time this vessel was heard of, it will be remembered, she was at the Cape de Verds.

News has reached the Navy Department that the gunboat Gallatea, Capt. Guest, came near being destroyed at Cape Haytien, by the bursting and ignition of a carboy of turpentine, in a department adjoining the magazine. There was only a partition of wood between them, but the crew exhibited the greatest heroism by standing to their posts until the magazine was submerged.

Specimens of native tea, grown wild in the interior of Pennsylvania, have been presented to the Agricultural Department, by Thomas W. Fitzsimmons, of Philadelphia. He also presented samples of the wild lake rice of Minnesota, with a view to its acclimation in the Middle States. The grain is said to be a large, fine, white one, and scarcely inferior to the Southern rice.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson's Address.

A large audience thronged the Cooper Institute, in New York, on Tuesday evening last, to hear the distinguished young lady eloquent, Miss Dickinson, deliver an address on public affairs. Mr. Theodore Tilton presided, and introduced the fair speaker, who was received with enthusiastic cheers. She said that eighty-nine years ago the Revolutionary struggle commenced; the shot that echoed round the world was fired on Concord Bridge, but that contest was declared to be only for white men. Massachusetts spilled the first blood on the free soil of the North, and she spilled the first blood on the slave soil of the South, and when that blood was flowing over her feet she said that it should wash away the stains of Slavery. [Cheers.] As in Italy, the firing of guns is employed to bring dead bodies to the surface of the water, so here the firing of guns had brought our peculiarities to the surface Miss D. then gave a rapid sketch of the progress of the rebellion, and said we did not see our danger until we met with the defeat at Bull Run. Cannons are radical, and whatever stands in the way is sure to be battered down. [Cheers.] To-day we complete three years of this warfare. This is the anniversary of the massacre of Massachusetts soldiers in the city of Baltimore. We have fought many battles, lost many lives, and made multitudes of cripples. After all are we reformed? She then gave a sketch of the murder of our troops at Fort Pillow, and inquired with emphasis—Is this a time to offer amnesty and pardon to rebels? Let us leave all State making and President making, and go to work in earnest in our efforts to crush the rebellion. We have depended too much on our own strength, and the weakness of our enemies. Freedom can never be too strong, slavery can never be too feeble. [Cheers.] Gen. Butler said that of the 14,000 persons in Louisiana who took the oath of allegiance, a majority were poor whites. The leaders of the rebellion have broken faith with us, and are not to be trusted. She then dealt severely with Gen. Banks, charging him with cruelty to the blacks, and virtually depriving them of almost all the advantages of freedom. Miss Dickinson dwelt at considerable length on the unjust treatment of the colored troops, saying, with great force, that their treatment was a disgrace to the country, and a dishonor to the flag. Gen. Banks was retained in office and upheld by the Government, while Generals Burnside, Hooker, Sigel, Fremont and he whose work is beyond praise, and whose deeds command the admiration of all loyal minds—Gen. Butler—loud and tumultuous cheers—are not so favorably considered by the Government. When this war is ended, we shall want new sources of wealth. We can find them by cultivating the lands of the South, by planting schools, and churches, and houses (not hovels) throughout the South. Let us have mills all along the Southern watercourses. It will benefit 8,000,000 of poor whites, and 4,000,000 of poor blacks. We must elevate the blacks, or the whites will sink. Do you speak of amalgamation? That has been the basis of Southern society for more than eighty years, and if they of the South choose to continue it after the war is over, it is none of our business. [While Miss D. was commenting on the Rebels in Congress, a gentleman in the audience cried out, Hang them!] In conclusion, Miss Dickinson referred to her recent visit to the capital, and gave a graphic sketch of the slave breaking his chains there, who, while in the act of liberating himself, was remanded back into Slavery to suffer stripes and chains. She also gave a vivid and touching picture of the negro colorbearer who was wounded by a musket ball in battle. Though prostrated, he knelt on the bloody ground and held up the stars and stripes with his unharmed arm, for hours, in a terrible storm of fire and shot and shell that fell like hail about him. When the battle ceased, he crawled over the field to the camp, and with his dying breath said to his comrades, "Boys, I have brought back the old flag, and it never touched the ground."

9,000 Children Visit the Metropolitan Fair.

On Monday the first of the children from the New York Public Schools visited the Fair. They commenced at 8 o'clock, and poured in, around and out in a steady stream till 11. They were from the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, the Ninth under charge of Mr. Harrison, the Fifteenth under charge of Mr. Hunter, Secretary of the Committee on Public Schools, and the Sixteenth under charge of Mr. Hopper. There were also some 250 colored children from the Sixteenth Ward. They were met at the middle entrance by Mr. Richard Grant White, Chairman of the Committee on Public Schools, and Mr. James A. Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt taking the head of that line, conducted them slowly through the department of arms and trophies, thence three times up and down the art gallery, that they might have a good look at all the pictures; thence through the boat building and machinery departments to the restaurant, here they were marched up one aisle and down another, round the floral temple and past all the prominent stands to the soap, grocery and preserve departments, and out at the east entrance on their way to visit the Knickerbocker Kitchen. There are some 13,000 children in the schools in these wards, and of that number about 9,000 were in the line. Their excellent conduct was generally remarked; not a rude or unruly boy or girl; not a discontented child was seen, and not a single act of disobedience occurred; everything passed off as pleasantly as could be wished. The children were allowed plenty of time to see all the sights, and well they improved it. It was pleasing and interesting to watch the faces of the little ones as they entered the various departments, and their happy and bewildered look when they were ushered into the main hall. Their remarks, too, were often very amusing. "See, Johnny," said one little fellow, "that's the coat Washington wore in the Revolution; let's write about it next composition day." "No, I won't," was the reply, "I'm going to write about the flag he was made President under, because people don't know so much about that." Various other relics received notice. In the Art Gallery one little fellow stood several minutes before LENTZ'S great picture, eyes wide open, and taking in its beauties. Mr. White touched him on the shoulder, and said: "Well, my boy, you seem to like that picture; do you know it's the picture of Washington crossing the Delaware when he went over to whip the British?" "That's bully," was the reply, in a tone so hearty and emphatic as to cause many a smile among his hearers. In the main hall the cocoa palm-tree received much notice. "Look, Mary," said one little girl, certainly not over six years old, "that's how cocoa nuts grow I know, cause teacher told me, and when I get home, I'm going to tell ma I've seen one, and with the cocoa-nuts growing on it, too." Her little companion did not seem at all disposed to believe it, however, 'cause they don't look like cocoa-nuts, they are too smooth. The Fire Department stand was also much noticed by the boys. "Say, Tom," said one boy; "that engine's just like the one father runs with." "Well, my father don't run with any engine," was the reply, "he's a soldier, and he's got a prettier sword than any there is here, too."

So many thousand happy faces are seldom seen together, and the sight was very gratifying. The children from the various Public Schools will visit the fair by wards every morning this week from eight till eleven o'clock; during these hours no adults are admitted except the teachers who have the children in charge, and the little ones consequently have an excellent opportunity to see everything.

COBDEN'S PORTRAIT SELLS FOR $1,000.—The sale in the Art Gallery of the Metropolitan Fair, Tuesday night, was one of the principal attractions, and was enlivened by many scenes worthy of notice. During the two hours and a half which were consumed by it, the bids were prompt and spirited. The landscapes, however, commanded higher prices than other subjects; and the auctioneer having ascertained the peculiar taste of the buyers, "awelt" on such representations, and succeeded in gaining advances on them beyond the figures at which they were expected to be sold.

When the portrait of Richard Cobden was placed under the jets, the enthusiasm of the audience was soon kindled. His defence of the United States, and his undaunted front against the most formidable opposition, attached to the painting a value far beyond the genius and labor which appeared on the canvas. Soon after the painting was started, the rapidity of the bids created loud applause.

"Gentlemen," said the auctioneer, "I have now to offer you a valuable portrait of the great Englishman, Richard Cobden. He is a live man, and a great man, and you can now buy him."

Mr. Richard Sturges—"He is a great man because you can't buy him. The whole aristocracy of England could not purchase him."

"Well, gentlemen," continued the auctioneer, "what shall we have for Mr. Cobden? It is worth five thousand dollars. The portrait of a man you can't buy is worth that. What shall I start the portrait at?"

A Voice—"Three hundred dollars."

Auctioneer—"Gentlemen, that is no price for it."

The knight of the gavel had scarcely finished the sentence when the most animated competition commenced. Soon the portrait rose to nine hundred and fifty dollars, and as the auctioneer repeated the bid,

A voice exclaimed: "One thousand dollars."

Auctioneer—"One thousand dollars gentlemen; who will advance now? Going, going, gone. Who is the buyer?

The answer was—"William Cullen Bryant." The high price at which the portrait was purchased, caused loud applause.

THE VISIT OF GARIBALDI TO ENGLAND.—Brooke, the intended residence of Garibaldi, in the Isle of Wight, is situated between two mountains at the back of the island, and is completely sheltered from the sea. Mr. Seely, the member for Lincoln, is the lord of the manor of Brooke, and his mansion there is to be the residence of the illustrious Italian during his stay in England. Henry VII visited Brooke, and was entertained by the lady of the manor at that time, Dame Joanna Bowerman, as she was called. There is plenty of rich and picturesque wild coast scenery in the neighborhood. From a neighboring prominence the coast of France can be seen, and close by is a pre-historic stone monument, which afterwards became the locality of Druidical worship, and subsequently to that of Saxon folkmotes, or meetings of the people. Dr. Ferguson, an eminent London surgeon, has volunteered to attend the General during his stay there. The wounded foot is still very troublesome.

TIT-FOR-TAT.—When Gen. Lee, of Revolutionary fame, was a prisonor at Albany, he dined with an Irishman. Before entering upon the wine, the General remarked to his host that, after drinking, he was apt to abuse Irishmen, for which he hoped the host would excuse him in advance. "By my soul, General, I will do that," said his host, "if you will excuse a trifling fault which I have myself. It is this—whenever I hear a man abuse ould Ireland, I have a sad fault of cracking his sconce with my shillelah!" The General was civil during the whole evening.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Bills of Interest to Western Counties.

MERCER AND BUTLER RAILROAD.

Legislative Strategy.

Session of Legislature to be Prolonged.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial:

HARRISBURG, April 20, 1864.

The following bills of interest to citizens of Western counties were on the calendar yesterday, in the House, and were finally disposed of:

"An act relative to draining lands in Pollock township, Lawrence county."

"An act for the protection of sheep and the taxing of dogs in the township of South Buffalo, county of Armstrong."

"Supplement to an act for the protection of fruit, in Beaver county."

"Supplement to an act to incorporate the Mahoning and Susquehanna Railroad Company, approved April 19th, 1854."

"An act for the relief of John E. Carroll, late Treasurer of Jefferson county."

"An act authorizing the school directors of the borough of Uniontown, in the county of Fayette, to sell certain real estate and to borrow money."

"An act to authorize the Trustees of the Brush Creek German Lutheran and German Reformed congregations of Westmoreland couty to sell the coal under certain real estate."

"A supplement to an act to incorporate the Big Spring and Beaver Valley Turnpike Road Company."

"An act to increase the compensation of Supervisors and assessors in the county of Lawrence."

"An act to confirm certain land titles in Jefferson county.

"An act to incorporate the Westmoreland Coal Company."

"An act to incorporate the Cowanesque and Allegheny Railroad Company." [This is a project of the Allegheny river lumbermen, and as the bill has already passed the Senate, there is not much in their way.]

"An act to incorporate the Presque Isle Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Erie."

"An act to repeal an act to erect Oak Hall Independent School District, in Clarion county, into a separate and independent school district."

The House met this morning at 10 o'clock, when the amendments made by the Senate, some three weeks ago, to the Mercer and Butler railroad bill, were taken up. The bill, as it originally passed the House allowed the company to build a road from the coal fields of Mercer and Butler counties, connecting at various points with different roads, with either a six foot, four foot ten, or four foot eight guage. This was the shape in which its friends wished it; but when the bill went to the Senate various amendments were made, the most important of which was restricting the company to the four foot ten inch guage. Although the bill as amended, was nothing like what its friends desired, they were willing to take it rather than nothing, and Mr. Koonce, of Mercer county, called the subject up. After a very bitter fight between the friends of the bill and its opponents, the Senate amendments were concurred in—the enemies of the new proposition urging the propriety of referring the whole subject to the Railroad Committee, which, at this stage of the session, would, of course, put an end to hope of the friends of the Mercer and Butler road. It was thought that this vote, the yeas and nays being called, and the Mercer and Butler men having some eight or nine majority, would settle the matter. To the surprise of many, however, a motion was made to reconsider the vote concurring in the Senate amendments, which was immediately followed by another motion to postpone, for the present, the motion to reconsider which carried. This gives the Mercer and Butler Railroad an opportunity to work against it, and when they have received a majority, the vote will be reconsidered, and the whole matter either indefinitely postponed or referred in such a way as to strangle it.

Reports of committees being next in order, a bill was reported from the Local Judiciary Committee, increasing the compensation of Commissioners, Auditors and jurors in Venango county. On motion, the rules were suspended, and the bill passed finally.

From the same Committee a bill was reported and passed, vacating a part of Piney street, in the borough of Rochester, Beaver county.

From the Committee on Pensions and Gratuities a bill was reported and passed, granting relief to John Beatty, of Butler county, an old soldier.

Mr. Kelley, of Washington county, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported and had passed the Senate bill relating to bounties to volunteers in that county, and to extend the provisions of the relief law to the families of substitutes for drafted men in said county.

It is generally conceded that the Legislature cannot, by any possibility, adjourn on the 28th inst. The 7th or 10th of May are both now indicated as the probable time when that event will take place.

Obituaries.

Thomas Blanchard, the inventor of the machine for turning irregular forms, died in Boston on Saturday last, in his 75th year. He was one of the most distinguished of American inventors, and his inventions have rendered great service to the country.

Alexander Calame, of Geneva, Switzerland, one of the greatest landscape artists on the Continent, is dead. Calame, though chiefly known in the United States by the lithographs and etchings of his remarkable "Studies in the Alps," was one of the most successful *paysagists*, as the French say, where mountains are concerned, in modern times. His *chef d'oevres* are mostly to be found in the collections of the Emperors of Russia and of the French, and of the Queen of England and the King of Prussia.

Mr. R. R. Barlow, the well known and efficient Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, died at that Institution in New York, on Tuesday morning. For nearly seven years his whole time and attention has been devoted to the welfare of the poor unfortunates who come under his charge.

The death of Judge Woodward, of Northeast Missouri, is announced. He was elected Judge of the Circuit Court in one of the Judicial Districts of North Missouri last fall. Judge Woodward was amongst the early volunteers of the war, and went through the early campaigns as Colonel of the 21st regiment Missouri Volunteers. He lost a leg in the battle at Pittsburg Landing.

Personal.

David Paul Brown, the noted criminal lawyer of Philadelphia, has received the compliment of a pair of silver pitchers. On one side of each was appropriately represented a slave kneeling with hands clasped before his breast, and face turned

The Resources of the Country and the Financial Policy of the Government.

Speech of Mr. Stebbins, of New York.

The Argument and Views of a War Democrat.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday, the 19th, the Internal Tax was under discussion, when Mr. STEBBINS, of New York, spoke substantially as follows:

Strong, comprehensive and decided measures are now demanded by the exigencies of the country. To discover the most available is the special duty of the men to whom is entrusted the business of the nation. The attitude which foreign Powers have thought fit to assume since the outbreak of the war has naturally enough provoked a strong disposition to disregard the claims of foreign commerce in connection with any action which may now be meditated for the public welfare. Large duties upon imports from foreign countries, even to the extent of prohibition, would seem to be the first essential step, while the second is manifestly a system of taxation sufficiently broad to raise a revenue fully equal to all the demands of the treasury for the entire civil expenses of the Government, and for the interest on the public debt. The bill now before the House is but a part of the great chain which is to be forged by this Congress to hold the nation together, to establish the structure of our national credit upon an enduring foundation, and to furnish the Government with abundant supplies of men and of money, and so to guarantee the supremacy of the laws.

A bill which should strike down that part of our foreign commerce which fills the land with the extravagant and useless luxuries of the Old World should speedily follow this one. It should establish a tariff of duties so high that every part of our own manufacturing industry would spring into active and vigorous life. We should live within ourselves, sell our vast surplus products for gold, and continue such a policy until the great problem as to our national existence is finally and forever solved.

If it were possible to determine with arithmetical precision the actual length and cost of this war, I should not venture to put myself on record as the adviser of this policy, until the ingenuity of the nation had been taxed, in all its length and breadth, to find available expedients for its termination. But I am one of those who do not believe in an early solution of the great questions involved in this contest. The war itself is the result of more than half a century of continuous agitation; and while the institutions of freedom and slavery, in all the panoply of hostilities, are in the actual arena of contest striking at each other's life, with no disposition on the part of the latter to lay down its arms, every man in the country sees that the war must go on.

If I present the facts as they really are, then the military, the political, and the moral supremacy of either the one principle or the other is now to be established. Such being the settled conviction of my understanding, and realizing, as I feel that I do, with what tearful determination a people of seven or eight millions will struggle for the preservation of their property and for the perpetuation of their social institutions—institutions into and under which they and their progenitors for two centuries, more or less, have been educated, I cannot doubt but that the war is to be a long and expensive one, terminating only when the Southern States abandon the contest and submit themselves to the Constitution and the laws of the United States.

After referring to the policy of France and England, Mr. S. said: The national debt of England is estimated at above £800,000,000, or 4,000,000,000, which, if running at the rate of three per cent. per annum, would be equal to our own debt in 1865. Three-fourths of this sum was contracted to defray the expenses of the French war, which commenced in 1793 and terminated at the treaty of Paris, in 1815. It is not worth while to review the various efforts of British statesmen, during the long period of twenty-two years, to discover the best system of meeting the requirements of this debt, so that its burthens might fall as lightly as possible upon the people of the nation. It is enough to point to the result of all their labor in the working, machinery, and the sources of taxation to which it has been and continues to be successfully applied. England has been to this country the great pioneer in too many valuable ways, which we have gladly used in our brief but wonderful career, not to profit by the advantages of her system of taxation.

And, sir, can we not draw a valuable lesson from her experience, and from her proud position before the world for high financial integrity? And does it not teach us that, with resources so far beyond anything she can boast of, a condition of material and general industrial progress so far exceeding hers, that we can sustain an amount of indebtedness of $2,000,000,000 with more ease than she has been able to do, and, at the same time, maintain an equal reputation for probity and honor by the punctual payment of our obligations? I think we can; and I think that, admitting the premises drawn from the well-established data made from the official records, that this position is incontrovertible.

Sir, before I proceed to show the sources from which the British nation has managed so many years to maintain her great supremacy in the financial world, and to place by the side of them the facilities with which a beneficial Providence has blessed the United States, I desire to draw the attention of this House to the origin and growth of the public debt of England, as described by the historian, Macaulay. I am sure it cannot fail of being received with renewed interest, on the occasion of this important discussion.

[Here Mr. Stebbins quoted liberally from Macaulay, and then proceeded:]

If the great distinguishing peculiarity of the English character some 90 years ago was what Macaulay intimates it to have been, with how much more force and effect the same declaration can be applied to the American people; and what a power of testimony it offers in favor of the ability of the American Government to sustain the burthens of the war, and really make it a means of an increasing prosperity!

If every man in England has been able "to get on in life," and in his efforts to do so advanced so enormously the wealth of the nation besides; if, contending against the more restricted system of English industry, where capital has been concentrated instead of broadly diffused, where credit has been difficult to procure, and the facilities of the trader confined within narrow limits; how must it naturally be in this great country, where, men not only struggle to "get on," but where, under the genius of democratic institutions, they labor to get ahead of their cotemporaries—where industry and integrity are the synonyms of credit, and where credit is capital?

The revenue of the United Kingdom in 1862 was about $855,000,000

Of the receipts from the customs about 90 per cent. were obtained from six articles, viz: coffee, 6 cents. per lb., $2,000,000; spirits, $2,50 per gal., $13,000,000; sugar, 3 cts per lb., $33,000,000; tea, 35 cts per lb., $30,000,000; tobacco, 75 cts per lb., $28,000,000; wines, 50 cts per gal., $5,000,000; all other articles, $11,000,000.

From the excise is supplied nearly as large a proportion from three articles, viz: spirits, $2 50 per gal., $50,000,000; malt and hops, $30,000,000; all other articles, $10,000,000.

From stamps they produce $45,000,000; from land and assessed taxes, $15,000,000; from income, $25,000,000; lands &c., $30,000,000.

Grand total, $855,000,000.

The growth of the British revenue from the customs is an interesting record by itself, and serves to show the rapid increase in the wealth and prosperity of that country. I commend the record of these figures to the attention of this House, in connection with those that indicate the power of the United States.

THE REVENUE DERIVED FROM THE CUSTOMS

In 1596, reign of Elizabeth, was	£50,000
In 1613 it had increased to	148,075
In 1640 they produced	436,582
In 1689	781,987
In 1712	1,315,422
In 1763	2,000,000
In 1792	4,407,000
In 1815	11,380,000
In 1856 the gross revenue of the United Kingdom amounted to	22,194,143

McCullough says: "Notwithstanding the enormous and exorbitant duties on tea and tobacco, no equal amount of revenue was ever raised in any country for such a period of time with so little difficulty or inconvenience, and there are no grounds for supposing it could be so easily and advantageously raised in any other way."

Here we have presented to our view, in a few short sentences, the growth of the British revenue. Here we discover the foundation of British power and the origin of the national credit.

The sources of taxation for the United States, under the provisions of the bill now before the House, will be almost identically the same with those enumerated in the British tax list. It is for this House, after examining them both with care, and after taking into view the relative power and ability of the two nations, to state to the country their conclusions as to the vast facilities of the United States to perpetuate, under any circumstances, the credit of the nation; and at the same time it will be their duty to demonstrate to the world that a failure in its mighty effort to preserve its national unity is utterly impossible, save through the folly and the wickedness of our enemies at home.

From the excise, as shown in this bill, the United States will derive an income on a large portion of 1,000,000,000 gallons of spirits, which, at $1 and $1 25 per gallon, will exceed the sum derived by England from both her customs and her excise on the same article. On other articles in this bill the United States will derive a sum sufficiently large to overcome England's superiority on malt and hops, and the $10,000,000 which England denominates "all other articles," while from stamps, from land and assessed taxes, from incomes, &c., the amount must be equally large, and, in the judgment of the Committee of Ways and Means, considerably larger than that of England.

The article of tobacco, which is so lucrative a source of income through the customs of England, with the United States, where it is produced in such large quantities, it is collected through the excise. The crop in the States for 1860, as shown by the census, was 429,000,000 lbs. Thirty cents on 350,000,000 would alone amount to $115,000,000.

The custom-house returns are showing weekly what the existing tariff is producing. If there should be no change in the policy of the country except to increase the duties on imports, not for the purpose of prohibition, we shall draw from the customs at least $100,000,000, or an amount within a fraction as large as England. Our customs and excise would then produce to the country full $400,000,000, or an amount fully equal to one-half of the entire outlay for the prosecution of the war.

The great object of the Committee of Ways and Means has been to make this bill available for the sum of at least $300,000,000. If it fails to accomplish this object, the labors of the committee will not have been a success. $300,000,000 is indispensable to the maintenance of the national credit, or in an efficient guaranty that the national credit will be triumphantly sustained. I think I have made it clear that this sum of money can be easily paid into the Treasury of the United States. I am perfectly satisfied that the sum of $300,000,000 can be made $400,000,000 or $500,000,000 without injury to the interests of the country or to its people. If the attention of the people can be arrested for a sufficient length of time, to enable them to examine and fully appreciate the vast and limitless power of the country, no doubt will be entertained as to our ability, and no impediments interposed to prevent the perfect re-establishment of the public credit.

This productive tax bill, with a well organized banking system, such as it is to be hoped the new bill will prove itself to be—a system which can check expansion and supercede the one which has always been productive of commercial and financial evils—which expands when wisdom and sound judgment demand that it should contract, and contracts when every practical understanding knows that it should expand—which is responsible to no one, but independent of every one; —a system, I say, which shall be so arranged as to meet these emergencies and those of the existing war, and be in a condition to steady the national finances on the return of peace, cannot but have the effect to change the current of public thought and feeling, and give new life, new energy, and new power to the national credit, and new vigor to the national arms.

The principal features of this bill over the bill of the Thirty-seventh Congress are the increase on the volume of the taxes on each and every article, with increased care in the construction of the machinery of collection. To these are added some new sources of taxation which it is thought, will increase very considerably the public income.

The introduction of a tax on all sales of gold, occupying, as gold does, so important a relation to the prices of the commodities in which men deal, and in the prices of the necessaries of life, I regard as a highly important measure. It is, without doubt, the interest of the trading classes, and particularly those who are speculating largely to maintain, and even advance the price of gold. This trade, for all other purposes, except for the customs, for export, and to supply the legitimate moneyed demand which grows out of the apprehensions of men, which no legislation can remedy, ought not to be permitted in the face of the great injury it inflicts upon the public interest, and the increase it imposes on the public necessities. No such tax is included in this bill, because of the introduction of the bill to prohibit all "time sales of gold." Should that bill fail to become a law, I would strongly advise the passage of a separate act imposing a heavy tax on all sales of gold and sterling exchange, as a perfectly legitimate source of income.

When an extensive speculative traffic in gold is carried on to the extent in which it is, and when the fact is so incontrovertible as to the damage it inflicts, no one can hesitate to admit that the Government, to which every kind of business men look for protection, has a clear and undoubted right to demand some equivalent for the facility which is afforded and for the injury which it sustains. While a bill to impose a large tax on all sales of gold would not seek to prevent speculation and gambling sales, it would demand a compensation in the direction of a large tax on all sales other than for money, and on all transactions which proceed from sources regarded by the community as prejudicial and illegitimate.

If, then, on the passage of such an act, the luxury of speculating in gold is persisted in, the revenue of the Government will be considerably augmented, and the House will or can have the satisfaction of wresting some portion of the proceeds of this dark traffic from the hands of the disloyal and unpatriotic, and handing it over to the uses of the nation.

JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES, FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving. J. M. ROBERTS.

se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.—The loyal men of Allegheny county, comprising the Union Party of said county, are requested to assemble at the usual places of holding Elections in their wards, boroughs, townships and election precincts, respectively, on SATURDAY, April 23d inst., and elect two delegates to represent each district aforesaid, in a Convention to be held at the Court House, in Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, April 26th inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of electing two Senatorial and five Representative delegates to the Union State Convention; delegates to the National Union Convention to be held at Baltimore, and nominating Congressional candidates for the 22d and 23d Districts. The meetings in the Wards and Boroughs shall be held between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, p. m., and in the Townships between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock, p. m.

By order of the Union Executive Committee.

A. M. BROWN, Chairman.
JOHN H. STEWART, Secretary.

BELLWOOD COAL FARM FOR SALE.—The BELLWOOD FARM is situate on the south side of the Monongahela river, nine miles above Pittsburgh. It contains about 440 Acres Surface Land, about 100 Acres of which is good timbered, principally of oak.

There are about 160 ACRES OF COAL upon the premises, with the advantage of much Coal in the rear.

There is upon it ONE ELEGANT MANSION, with fine Fruit, Greenhouse, &c., the former residence of Isaac Jones, Esq. There are SIX DWELLING HOUSES and THREE GOOD BARNS on the premises. It has a frontage on the river of 2,800 feet, with a good landing, and sufficient depth of water at all seasons for loading coal.

These, with the right of way to the coal fields, comprises the property now offered for sale. A map of the entire premises can be seen at the office of J. S. COSGRAVE, 163 Second street, and price and terms can be learned from

J. S. COSGRAVE, 163 Second street.
ap19:1w Or JOHN McCLOSKEY, Port Perry.

NEW Cloaks, Sacques, Circulars, Silks and Shawls, Organdies, Granadines and Foulards, Dress Goods of every kind,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at

ALEXANDER BATES,

21 Fifth street.

a p20

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

COUNTERFEITS! COUNTERFEITS!
LOOKOUT! LOOKOUT!
HUMBUGGERS ARE ABOUT.

☞ The genuine DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES are only made and sold at my place. Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street.

ap19 J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—

In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The Teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have REDUCED of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common teeth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination.

At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 Penn street, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ Diamond, Allegheny city, near the new Market House. fe22

SOAP. SOAP. SOAP. SOAP.—It is an established fact that the

CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,

MANUFACTURED BY

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.

IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.

Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.

JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 14th Regiment.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.

Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States Army:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.

Captain SAMUEL GAMAGE, Depot Commissary.
Munfordsville, Kentucky.

The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.

Captain W. H. ECKELS, Commissary Lochiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment, Elizabethtown, Kentucky. de29

WM. A. LYONS,

House, Sign and Decorative Painting,

PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE.

No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh12:1y

OILS.

JOHN W. WISE.....HENRY W. CHILDS.

WISE & CHILDS,

STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

CRUDE AND REFINED PETROLEUM

No. 429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The attention of Dealers and Oil Producers generally is directed to our extensive facilities for the safe storage, sale and shipment of Crude and Refined Oils.

REFERENCES:

Philadelphia—J. C. Howe & Co.; Farnham, Kirham & Co.; Wise, Pusey & Co.
New York—J. C. Howe & Co.; Carpenter, Vall & Fuller; Brewer, Watson & Co.
Boston—J. C. Howe & Co.
Pittsburgh—S. M. Kier & Co.; Hill & Beals.
Rouseville—Mitchell & Brown.
Titusville—Brewer, Watson & Co.; William H. Abbott. mh26m

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,

KISKIMINITIS, ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.

se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,

No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets. se11:1y

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY

manufacture and have for sale a

Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).

Also, PURE BENZOLE.

Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7:1y

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.

Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.

Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.

Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,

AND

Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,

se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON.

EAGLE OIL WORKS,

LAWRENCEVILLE.

WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,

Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease.

Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. ja4

COTTON FACTORIES.

KING & PENNOCK,

Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA

Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine, Wick, Batting, etc., etc.

Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,

se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

se9

SAW MILLS.

M'CLOY & BRO.,

MANCHESTER SAW MILL,

Dealers in all kinds of Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c. Also, Manufacturers of Nail Kegs, BEAVER STREET, near Sheffield,

no19:1y MANCHESTER, PA.

A. & D. L. PATTERSON,

MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,

BETWEEN BEAVER STREET AND OHIO RIVER,

MANCHESTER, PA.

Orders for all kinds of Lumber for Building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Palings, &c. se7

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

GLASSWARE.

C. IHMSEN & SONS,

Manufacturers of Every Variety of

VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,

BLACK PORTER, WINE and CLARET BOTTLES,

DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.

Warehouses, No. 104 Second and 133 First streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. se16-1y

RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe1:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—

E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

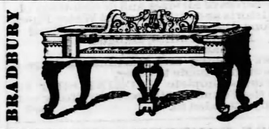
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)

se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.



BRADBURY BRADBURY

BRADBURY'S CELEBRATED PIANOS, the most powerful and elegant toned instrument manufactured in the country. Also, Schomacker & Co.'s and Boardman & Gray's superior Pianos, and S. D. & W. H. Smith's Melodeons and Harmoniums. Warranted for five years. WAMELINK & BARR,

12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street.

A general assortment of Musical Goods constantly on hand. mh1

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

OUR CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT

is stocked with a complete assortment of desirable COATINGS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, among which will be found a FEW NOVELTIES, which we

Make to Order in a Superior Manner

AT POPULAR PRICES.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,

(Successors to L. Hirshfield,)

mh29:6m No. 83 WOOD STREET.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES and OIL CLOTHS.

Latest styles direct from the manufacturers for sale at the lowest prices at

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S,
mh17 No. 164 Smithfield street.

E. S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
se9 No. 114 Fifth street.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,—

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until four o'clock p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1864, for the delivery of all the Wrought Iron Plates and Bars as hereinafter specified, necessary to build the following Carriages:

For 15-inch Guns.
70 Barbette Front Pintle.
30 Barbette Centre Pintle.
For 10-inch Guns.
160 Casemate Carriages.
240 Front Pintle Barbette.
For 8-inch Guns.
60 Front Pintle Barbette.

The parts required for wrought Iron Barbette and Casemate Carriages are as follows:

FOR TOP CARRIAGE.

Check-Plates, Braces, Caps, Shoes, Transoms, Guide Hooks, Guide Hook Bar, Trunnion Beds, Axle Shapes, Bolts.

CHASSIS, FRONT AND CENTRE PINTLE.

Rails, Rail Plates, Rail Chords, Rail Braces, Transoms, Angle Iron Floor Cleats, Pintle Transoms, Transom Washers, Axle Shapes, Fork Shapes, Hurters, Chassis, Step, Assembling Bolts.

CASEMATE CARRIAGE CHASSIS.

Parts named before and rail top bars.

The number and dimensions of the iron plates and bars for each carriage to be as specified in the bills of iron for Ordnance Memoranda Orders 6, copies of which can be obtained upon application at Watertown, Frankford or Allegheny Arsenals, the New York agency, or at this office. Printed schedules, containing the number of plates and bars required, can be obtained at the above named places. On these bidders will state the price at which they propose to manufacture each part, in the manner therein prescribed.

The iron to be used in the manufacture of the plates and bars to be as follows:

ROLLED IRON.

Check Plates and Rail Plates of medium quality of iron, fibre in direction of length; tenacity not less than 46,000 lbs. per square inch.

Transom Beds to be of best quality of charcoal flange iron, fibre in direction of length; tenacity not less than 48,000 lbs per square inch.

Traunion Beds to be of best quality of charcoal iron; tenacity not less than 54,000 lbs. per square inch.

Checks, Braces, Hurters and Counter-hurters, all to be of good medium iron; tenacity not less than 46,000 lbs. per square inch.

Rails, Rail Chords, Chassis Braces, Caps and Shoes, and Angle Iron, to be of good quality, or well-refined fibrous iron; tenacity not less than 50,000 lbs. per square inch.

Axles for 8-inch and 10-inch Carriages, and all Traverse Wheel Journals, to be of the best charcoal fibrous iron; tenacity not less than 55,000 lbs. per square inch.

All Bolts and Rivets to be of the best charcoal fibrous iron; tenacity not less than 58,000 lbs. per square inch.

HAMMERED IRON.

Axles for 15-inch Carriages, and all Fork Shapes and Tongues for Casemate Carriages, to be of the best charcoal iron; tenacity not less than 55,000 lbs. per square inch.

Bidders will make separate schedules for delivering one-half the amount required at the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., and the other half at the New York Arsenal, New York harbor.

Bidders will specify the date at which they can commence deliveries, and the rate at which they can deliver each part thereafter.

No bids will be received except from parties actually engaged in the manufacture of this or similar kinds of work, and who can bring ample evidence that they have the will, their own shops and the machinery and appliances for turning out the full amount of work as specified by them.

Bidders will be required to furnish proper sureties for the proper performance of the work, and will enclose with their bids, the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Wrought Iron Plates and Bars for Iron Gun Carriages."

GEORGE D. RAMSEY,
Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance,
ap11:eodtd

Notice for Proposals for Supply of Marine Hospital.

DISTRICT OF THE PORT OF PITTSBURGH,
CUSTOM HOUSE, April 20th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that "SEALED PROPOSALS," accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received thereat, until 12 o'clock, meridian, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN SUNE NEXT, for the supply of the Marine Hospital near this city, with the articles of provision, medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms, for one year, commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the thirtieth day of June following.

The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the hospital; but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles accordingly as they may be actually required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the Physician, of the best quality, and adapted to the Hospital, he shall be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the Contractor with any excess in cost over the contract prices.

The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified. W. W. BATCHELOR,
Surveyor and Agent of Marine Hospital.

ap21:7w-1t-a-w

NEW SPRING GOODS,

No. 10 St. Clair street.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EASTERN cities, a large and well selected stock of goods, designed for the Spring and Summer trade, consisting in part of the following goods: FRENCH CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FANCY ENGLISH, GERMAN and AMERICAN COATINGS and CASSIMERES of almost every shade, Cutlery, &c., all of which I will make up to order in the latest and most fashionable manner by experienced workmen at short notice and reasonable terms. Also, a large stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, such as are usually kept in first-class furnishing stores. Orders solicited and promptly executed. W. H. McGEE,

ap19:6m No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REMOVAL.

GRAY & LOGAN,

Having removed to 47 ST. CLAIR street, would specially invite the attention of all in want of

CLOTHING FOR BOYS, YOUTHS or CHILDREN

To their now large and complete stock of SPRING GOODS,

replete with all the new styles of the season, and manufactured by the very best houses in New York.

GRAY & LOGAN,
ap19:2w No. 47 St. Clair street.

NOW OPENED.

The latest styles of Silk and Cloth MANTILLAS, SACQUES, TALMAS, CIRCULARS, &c.

Also, CLOAKING CLOTHS of all shades.

SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS, selling cheap for cash. Call and see, at

H. J. LYNCH,
96 Market street, between Fifth street and Diamond. ap21

WHEELER & WILSON'S

IMPROVED FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

AGENTS,

No. 27 Fifth street,

ap18 Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals are invited for the GRADATION, MASONRY, BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE, BALLAST, CROSS-TIES and TRACK LAYING of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, between Connellsville and Cumberland, embracing a distance of about eighty (87) miles, in sections of about one mile each.

Specifications and Profiles are now ready at the Company's office, in Pittsburgh, and Proposals will be received till 30th April.

BENJ. H. LATROBE, President.
Office P. & C. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh, March 15th, 1864. mh22:tf

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY invite proposals for the graduation and masonry of about eight miles of their road between the borough of Kittanning and the mouth of Mahoning Creek, in sections of about one mile each.

Profiles, plans and specifications of the work will be ready for examination at the office of the Company, on Pike street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on and after the 27th inst., and proposals will be received until the 4th of May next.

ap12 F. WRIGHT, Chief Engineer.

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

Attorneys-at-Law AND SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS,

No. 89 Grant street, 3 doors from corner of Fifth street. dec10

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF

Generals of the United States Army;
" " Confederate Army;
Prominent Men and Women;
Actors and Actresses;
Thumb and Wife.

Copies of fine Engravings.

2,500 different subjects, at

PITTOCK'S,
mh25 opposite Postoffice.

JAMES IRWIN, Manufacturer of OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA.

Orders left at John Porterfield and Co.'s office, corner of Market and First street, will receive prompt attention. se8

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine; in store and for sale by

no18 MILLER & RICKETSON.

HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—The GRIFFIN HOMESTEAD GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under the Act of July, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.

The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order without gross carelessness. The Gas is in brilliancy entirely equal to coal gas; and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used, there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense (as cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.

Our terms are CASH, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated to run twenty-five burners, $200; for large ones, special contracts will be made.

Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & CO., Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Stanwix streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

fe2:1awd3m CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

J. BOOBYER, Jr.,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,

no9-1y 225 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

ERNEST AXTHELM,

No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,

Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

FOR SALE OR RENT.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Of two hundred acres; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situated on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms, apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to

J. F. STOCKDALE,
apr13-tf. PITTSBURGH.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Situate in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place; containing 85 acres, 65 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon. School house adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS,

No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or
mh31:1m E. ABEL, Commercial office.

FOR SALE.—A new and elegantly finished two-storied

BRICK DWELLING,

with all the modern improvements, situated on LOCUST street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c. Inquire of

ja29 JAMES MILLER, Manchester.

FOR RENT.—A nice office with front entrance on the second floor of No. 211 Liberty Street. Storage can also be had if desired. Enquire of R. H. KING.
mh31

HOUSE WANTED—With not less than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the *Commercial* counting room.
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PLAIN AND PLAID CASSIMERES;
CASHMERETTS;
KENTUCKY JEANS;
MERINO CASSIMERES;
SATTINETTS, TWEEDS, and
SUMMER PANT STUFFS;
GENTS' FANCY CASSIMERES;
CLOTHS, and a full assortment of

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N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.
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SPRING BALMORL SKIRTS

At $2.75, $3.00 and $3.50.

QUAKER HOOP SKIRTS

from 75c. to $1.50.

GOOD SHIRTING MUSLINS,

18¾ and 25 cents.

MARSEILLES AND TOILET QUILTS;
LINEN TABLE COVERS;
TOWELS AND NAPKINS.

FRUIT NAPKINS, $1.50 cts. per dozen.

MARSEILLES TABLE COVERS, in Pink, Blue and White,

AT

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MARKET STREET.

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GREAT SALE

AT

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59 Market street,

Of Silks, Shawls, Cloaks, Dress Goods.

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SECOND ARRIVAL

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NEW SPRING

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SUMMER GOODS,

Embracing the most desirable

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
EMBROIDERIES;
HOSIERY AND GLOVES;
GUIPURE LAC

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY, April 22, 1864.

The storm which prevailed in the New York stock market in the earlier part of this week has well nigh subsided, and the affairs of the stock boards have quieted down to nearly their usual condition. Various opinions are advanced as to the primary causes which produced such a revulsion in the stock market. Some attribute it to the check given to the prevailing speculative excitement by the sudden withdrawal from the current of the circulation of several millions of greenbacks by the recent Treasury negotiations. One chief object of these negotiations was to put down the price of gold. With this view Mr. Chase had ordered, conditionally, the sale of some of the gold in the Treasury. He is also reported to have sold over one million of foreign exchange. A third expedient was the sale of over eight millions of gold certificates to importers for the payment of custom duties.

The effect of these negotiations was to withdraw from the banks a large amount of legal tenders, which have been temporarily locked up in the vaults of the Treasury. Besides this amount, fifteen millions of greenbacks have been absorbed by the ten-forty loan. The banks being thus depleted of currency, were compelled to call in their loans and to curtail the facilities they had afforded to brokers. The consequence was that the weaker holders of various securities had to sell at a sacrifice. A large quantity of stocks were thrown suddenly on the market. Prices at once went down. General distrust and consternation followed One or two large houses succumbed, and a large number of smaller failures occurred, and the panic has scarcely as yet completely exhausted its force.

—In the present condition of our currency, "greenbacks," so far as they are a legal tender, have taken the place of gold and silver coin. A sound and safe system of banking requires that the banks should keep such a reserve of "legal tenders," in proportion to their liabilities, as would enable them at all times to meet their obligations on demand. And this reserve ought to be a larger per centage of their liabilities than they would keep in coin if we were going on a specie basis. Has not this fact been overlooked by many of our banks for the past few months?—*N. Y. Post.*

Had our banks been required, by legislative action, to redeem their circulation in "greenbacks" shortly after the suspension, and when the Treasury notes became abundant, it would have gone far to maintain the public confidence in them, and would have been a severe check against their over issuing. Even as it is, would it not be proper for the banks in their monthly reports to specify the amount of legal tenders each one holds? A large legal tender reserve would be a good set-off against a heavy circulation.

In the effort of Congress to enact such a law as will reduce the transactions in coin to a fair business basis, and prevent speculative operations without the transfer of the precious coin by the settlement merely of "margins," one method appears to have been overlooked, and that is, to have the transactions put on public record. A similar provision of law is universal in the case of transactions in real estate, and that the real estate of the country is at least three quarters of its whole property. A man cannot complete a sale of the most insignificant piece of worthless land, or of a shanty worth twenty dollars, without extending the whole proceeding upon a record, where anybody who chooses may examine into the particulars of the transaction. The reasons of public policy which would suggest the same rule in the case of transactions in gold, which thus universally prevails in the case of real estate, although of a different nature, are not less imperative.

Men known to be entirely destitute of the commodity in which they pretend to deal, and of any other capital, should appear on record day, after day, as the buyers and sellers of gold, the public would quickly gain an idea of the degree in which the trade is speculative and fictitious, and of the degree in which it is based upon a genuine demand. The remedy would be more effectual, probably, from the circumstance that the men of straw engaging in the trade would not choose to parade their names in the business. Any advantage of this sort, although incidental, would certainly be legitimate and proper.

—The indiscriminate efforts of some of our lake cities to drive the notes of all banks out of circulation, and require "greenbacks," or their equivalent, in all transactions, is meeting with some success. Whilst it is very desirable that an unquestionably sound currency should only pass as money in the absence of gold and silver, we protest against the wholesale epithet of "wild cat" being applied to hundreds of institutions who have always maintained a clean record—meeting their obligations with fidelity and promptess, and which have rendered the Government most signal aid. At the outbreak of the war these banks were the firmest friends of the Government—more especially the New York, Philadelphia and Boston banks. In 1861 they took nearly the whole of the 7-30 loan, for which they paid the Government in gold. They have upheld the national credit and have taken its bonds by millions, thus encouraging the people to invest in these securities. They certainly deserve honorable mention for what they have done, and it is unwise and impolitic to create a distrust of them in the public mind, and cause their notes to be depreciated to the great loss of the holders.

The following new National Banks have been organized at the Treasury Department since our last report.

Burlington, Iowa.—First, Lyman Cook, President; George C. Lanman, Cashier. Capital $100,000.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Sixth, James W. Early, President; Robert B. Salter, Cashier. Capital $100,000.

Candor, N. Y.—First, Harman L. Carpenter, President; Jno. J. Bush, Cashier. Capital $50,000.

Romeo, Mich.—First, Niel Gray, President; L. C. McIntyre, Cashier. Capital $100,000.

Chester, Pa.—Delaware Co. National Bank, Samuel J. Crozer, President; Caleb Emlen, Cashier. Capital $100,000.

Greensburgh, Ind.—First, A. R. Forsyth, President; Samuel Christy, Cashier. Capital $50,000.

Selin's Grove, Pa.—First, Geo. Schnure, President; C. B. North, Cashier. Capital $50,000.

Watkins, N. Y.—First, Ceo. G. Freer, President; E. L. Sawyer, Cashier. Capital $50,000.

Boston, Mass.—Third, P. L. Everett, President; Jonas Bennett, Cashier. Capitol, $300,000.

Wheeling, W. Va.—First, Geo. K. Wheat, President; Geo. Adams, Cashier. Capital, $100,000.

Hartford, Ct.—National Exchange Bank, A. G. Hammond, President; J. R. Redfield, Cashier. Capital, $500,000.

Newark, N. J.—Second, Cornelius Walsh, President; Jas. D. Orton, Cashier. Capital, $300,000.

Peru, Ind.—First, Elbert R. Shirk, President; Mark Haynes, Cashier. Capital, $75,000.

Tarrytown, N. Y.—First, John R. Bacon, President; N. Holmes, Cashier. Capital, $50,000.

Washington, Ohio.—First, C. M. Bosworth, President; A. Hackett, Cashier. Capital, 150,000.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—First, John B. Gardiner, President; L. M. Leavenworth, Cashier. Capital, $50,000.

Augusta, Me.—Geo. W. Stanley, President; Wm. R. Smith, Cashier. Capital, $100,000.

Waterloo, N. Y.—First B. Skasts, President: M. D. Mercer, Cashier. Capital $50,000.

Xenia, Ohio—First, Abraham Hireling, President; Alfred Trader, Cashier. Capital $50,000.

Vincentown, N. J.—First, John S. Irick, President; John P. Schofield, Cashier. Capital $60,000.

Columbia, Pa.—First, E. Hershey, President; S. S. Detwiler, Cashier. Capital $150,000.

Woodstock, Ill.—First, L. S. Church, President; C. B. Curfee, Cashier. Capital $50,000.

Allentown, Pa.—Second, Wm. H. Ainey, President; Charles S. Bush, Cashier. Capital, $60,000

Jersey City, N. J.—First, John S. Fox, President; M. Sanford, Cashier. Capital, $200,000.

St. Johnsville, N. Y.—First, Dewitt C. Cox, President; Capital, $75,000.

Central National Bank of City of New York—Henry Smythe, President; Wm. H. Foster Cashier. Capital, $100,000.

Laporte, Indiana—First, Aurora Case, President; R. S. Morrison, Cashier. Capital, $50,000.

Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio—First, Elisha N. Sill, President; James H. Stanley, Cashier. Capital $50,000.

National Bank of the Republic of Boston"—Fourth, David Snow, President; Chas. A. Vialle, Cashier. Capital, $1,000,000.

Mechanicsburg, Pa.—First, S. P. Gorgas, President; H. A. Sturgeon, Cashier. Capital, $100,000.

Cumberland, Md.—First, Jos. Schriver, President; E. T. Schriver, Cashier. Capital, $100,000.

Brockport, N. Y.—First, Luther Gordon, President; A. C. Bishop, Cashier. Capital, $50,000.

Northampton, Mass.—First, Joel Hayden, President; William B. Hale, Cashier. Capital, $200,000.

City of New York—Eighth, Edwin C. Robinson, President; Chas. Hudson, Cashier. Capital, $250,000.

Freeport, Ill.—Second, John H. Adams, President; Alex. H. Stone, Cashier. Capital, $50,000.

Mount Pleasant, Pa.—First, C. H. Overholt, President; John Sherrick, Cashier. Capital, $50,000.

The whole number of new National Banks now organized is three hundred and eighty-six.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The sales at the Tobacco Exchange 249 hhds. as follows: 35 at $4; 49 $5; 34 at $6; 23 at $7; 13 at $8; 13 at $9; 11 at $10; 9 at $11, 6 at $12; 14 at $13; 10 at $14; 7 at $15; 5 at $16; 5 at $17; 7 at $18; 1 at $19; 4 at $20; 1 at 21; 6 at $22; 2 at $25; 2 at $28; and 1 at $23 per 100 pounds.

Of the above, 42 hhds. were sold at the Louisville Warehouse, as follows: 13 heavy leaf at $25 75, $23, $22 75, $20, $25 75, $23 50, $18, $23, $22, $26, $22 50, $22 75, $17 75, 3 heavy lugs at $9 25, $6 60, $11 75, $10 50. 15 light leaf at 13 25, $10, $13 25, $10, $15, $15 50, $18 50, $12 50, $17 75, $10, $18 75, $17 50, $11 50, $10, $14 25, 9 light lugs at $5 10, $4 45, $6, $7 10, $4 75, $5 $4, $7, $4 80.

CORRECTION.—Sales on Saturday were 395 hhds. and not 350, as reported.

Providence Wool and Cloth Market.

Wool—Sales for the week, 29,000 lbs fleece at 79c; 16,857 lbs foreign at 83c.

Printing Cloths—Market active; goods have advanced the last week from ⅛ to 3/16c; the odds and ends have all been picked up; manufacturers have sold close up, and many of them a long way ahead; one concern holds about all there is on hand. The following are the sales: 4000 pieces, 56x60, 14½c; 10,000 do do, 14¾c; 5500 do do, 15c; 5000 do do, 15¼c; 9000 do do 60x64, 16c; 24,000 do do, 16¼c; 3000 do do, 16¾c; 12,000 do do, 16¾c 24 000 do do, 16¾c; 1000 do, 64x64, 16½c, early in the week; 17,000 do do 16¼c; 4000, 16¾c; 30,000 do do, 17c.

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

[REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.]

EAST LIBERTY, April 21, 1864.

The market since our last has been unusually bare of transactions, for the best of all reasons—there was but little to operate on. The receipts were restricted, and holders were not inclined to dispose of their stock in this market. They were taken with the "Eastern fever," and go East they would. So, between light offerings and the amount forwarded East, the supply for this market was more limited than usual. Prices have further advanced. At the close of the market it would be difficult to say what the rates were. The following is the official account of stock received for the past week:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sh'p	H'rs	Mule
April 14, No. of cars	20	20	6	4	—
April 15, No. of cars	15	18	12	—	—
April 16, No. of cars	22	10	6	4	—
April 17, No. of cars	25	18	8	3	—
April 18, No. of cars	12	18	4	—	—
April 19, No. of cars	26	12	8	6	—
April 20, No. of cars	45	16	16	3	—
Total No. of cars	165	112	56	20	—
No. stock weighed	1,817	4,918	3,050	306	54

CATTLE—The sales the past week were barely worth recording so far as the numbers are concerned. The prices, however, are large enough to make up all deficiencies. The principal part of the receipts were sent East, in most places they were not offered for sale here. The advance in prices are general, both East and West. Drovers are a jolly set, but this week they appear to be jollier than ever. The only sales reported were the following:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

Myers & Bro. bought 200 head at $7 50@7 87.
Myers & Bro. sold 50 head, still-fed, at $96 ⅌ head.
Rice & Co. bought 85 head at $8 75@9.
Rice & Co. bought 115 head at $8@$9 37.
J. B. Huff bought 61 head at $7 25.
J. B. Huff bought 14 head at $7 00.

LATTER SHIPPED TO NEW YOYK AND PHILADELPHIA.

Myers & Bro. shipped 500 head Illinois Cattle.

HOGS.—The receipts were very light, whilst the demand continues to increase. The few sales made for a pretty round figures. The only sales we could learn of, was as follows:

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Gilchrist & Co. bought 600 head, at $9.25.
Gilchrist & Co. sold 88 head, at $4.50.
J. B. Huff bought 71 head, at $8.50.
J. B. Huff Bought 90 head, at $9.25.

HOGS SHIPPED TO PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

W. M. Tilden shipped east through Jno. L. Reyenthaler, 5,000 head fat hogs.

SHEEP.

The receipts were pretty liberal. The sales, however, were restricted. Drovers preferred sending East, and taking the chances. We never witnessed less disposition to sell than was exhibited during the week, notwithstanding the high prices.

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

A. M. Fuller sold 800 head at $8@9 50.

ALLEGHEY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Reported for the Commercial:

ALLEGHENY, April 21, 1864.

The sales of the week show but a poor exhibit of transactions for the best of all reasons, there being but light stocks to operate with. The largest portion that arrivad passed on to the eastern markets. The principal sales were to butchers for retailing purposes. The number weighed at the scales were as follows:

CATTLE—762 head; hogs, 220 do; sheep, 100 do.

CATTLE—Prices ruled high, the demand being far in advance of the supply. The sales that came under our notice were the following:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

D. Sherrick sold, 25 head at $7 50.
B. Tronmerman sold 36 head at $7 50.
J. Cullen sold 17 head at $6 80.
Kroun & Gord sold 65 head at $6 50@7 50.
J. E. Cochran sold 51 head at $7 25.
J. Dolan sold 75 head at $8 55@9 25.

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

D Shaffer sold 1 cow at $98 00.
Phillips & Overhill sold 17 head at $500 the whole lot.

SALES OF MULES.

A H Devenport sold 13 mules at $110@180 per head as to quality.

SALE OF HORSES.

W. Green sold 1 horse at $325, and shipped 13 horses East.

SALE OF HOGS PER CWT.

Phillips & Orvil sold 22 head, small, at $7.25.

SALES OF SHEEP PER CWT.

J. G. Seanor sold 116 head of clipped at $5,50.
T. Wagoner sold 23 head at $7,00.
C. R. Ward sold 157 head, prime, at $9,00.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, April 20.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Alberton & Co., proprietors of the Washington drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the cattle in market from the following States and Canada:

New York	144	Massachusetts	50
Pennsylvania	60	Iowa	198
Ohio	65	Michigan	170
Indiana	36	Missouri	106
Illinois	287	Connecticut	13

STOCK BY RAILROADS.

They also report Beeves and other stock received by railroad, etc., as follows:

	Beeves	cows	veals	lambs	swine
Erie R. R.	698	...	...	...	586
Hudson R. R.	807	...	...	...	7067
Harlem R. R.	1393	69	1489	339	...
Cam. & Amb. R. R.	60	...	...	...	...
Hudson R. boats	568	...	...	...	104
On foot	40	...	...	...	...
N. H. R. R.	63	...	...	...	3471

PRICES OF BEEF CATTLE AT FOTTY-FOURTH STREET.

	This week	This week.
Extra	16 @17	16 @17
First quality	15 @15½	15 @15½
Second quality	13 @14	13 @14
Third quality	11½@12	11½@12
Inferior	10 @10¾	10 @10¾
Average of all sales about	14	14 —

GENERAL QUOTATIONS—COWS AND CALVES.

	This week.	Last week.
Choice grades	$62½@70	$66⅔@65
Good	50 @60	50@ 60
Fair	40 @47½	40 @47½
Inferior and common	25 @35	25 @35
VEAL CALVES.		
Extra and choice	9½@10	9½@10¾
Good	8⅔@ 9	9½@ 9
Common	7½@ 8	7½@ 8
Inferior	5⅔@ 6½	5⅔@ 6½
SHEEP AND LAMBS.		
Extra, ⅌ lb	11 @11½	10 @10½
Choice	10½@10¾	9½@ 9¾
Good	9½@10¼	8⅔@ 9¼
Fair	9 @ 9½	8 @ 8¾
Common	8½@ 9	7¾@ 8
SWINE.	Live. ⅌ cwt.	Dressed. ⅌ cwt.
Corn-fed	$8 75@9 25	$11 25@11 75
Distillery-fed	9 @9 25	11 25@11 50

REMARKS.

The beef cattle market was less active this week, but prices have undergone no material change. Cows and calves also ruled rather quiet, but holders obtained an advance of choice quality only; other grades ruled steady. Veal calves were firmer. Sheep and lambs were in demand, and better prices were realized.

New Orlean's Market

April 10, 1864.

Cotton.—The market opened with a continued good inquiry to-day, but the supply offering being inconsiderable, and holders asking still higher prices, say 1@2c above yesterday's figures, predicating their claims partly on the prospect of light receipts. The sales, as far as reported, were confined to some 200 bales. Including 35 bales, no particulars; 9 bales low middling and 52 samples at 69c. round; 18 bales, no classification at 64c; 14 barely low middling at 65c; and 6 middling at 62c; and 86 bales at auction, as follows: 68 at the Commercial Press, embracing 1 bale poor pickings at 38c, 8 do, at 35½c, 3 reboxed, good ordinary at 25½c, 1 bale picking at the same, 1 wet damaged and repacked at 40½c, 4 bales pickings at 42c, 6 do at 43½c, 2 repacked at 51c, 3 reboxed good ordinary at 62½c, 6 do at 63¾c, 10 reboxed low middling at 63¾c, 4 do at 65c, and 11 do at 67½c; and 18 bales, embracing one bale sweepings at 12c, 1 poor pickings at 16c, 1 do at 24½c, 1 do pickings at 32½c, 1 do part wet and dry and part sound at 34c, 2 bales pickings at 32½c, 1 do inferior at 44½c, 1 mixed good ordinary at 51c, 1 sample good ordinary at 55½c, 4 low ordinary at 54½c, 2 bales samples good ordinary at 56c, and 1 do at 57c. The private sales above do not freely indicate the true state of the market, low middling being quoted at 70@—, and middling at 73@—. The sixty bales reported yesterday without particulars were 68c, and barely low middling at 67c.

Sugar and Molasses—With very light receipts and only a part placed on the market, to-day's sales were confined to 175 hhds sugar and 350 bbls molasses, in various lots, at 13¾c for common sugar, 15c for low fair, and 16¼@17¼c for fair to fully fair new crop; 65c for inferior and thin molasses, 80c for thin fermenting, and 82c per gallon for prime fermenting new crop.

Sugar and Molasses.—We have again to notice a very fair demand, but the supply being very much reduced. To-day's sales were confined to 200 hhds. of Sugar and 800 bbls. Molasses, part in store, at 15¼c for low fair, 17@17¼ for fully fair, and 17¼@17¾ for fully fair to prime Sugar; 71@76c for old crop Molasses, 78 for reboiled, 60 for very inferior new, 80 for good, 92 for prime, and 83@84 for prime to choice.

Pittsburgh Pig Iron Market.

PITTSBURGH, April 22d, 1864.

The receipts of pig iron is on the increase; this week's receipts will exceed 3,000 tons. The present state of the market may be described as follows: There is less activity in the market for iron, influenced by the decline in gold. Sales are restricted to current wants of consumers. Sales 120 tons L. S. Coal Smelted at $60, cash; 25 tons No. 1 Foundry Hanging Rock, a favorite brand, at a rate equal to $88, cash.

Havana Market.

Sugar—Our market is rather tranquil, owing to the extreme pretensions of holders, not met by purchasers, who require concessions of ⅛ to ¼ of a rial ⅌ arroba for No. 12; asked $4 50, offered $4 40 ⅌ 100 lbs. Muscovado sugars are in best demand, with a a light stock to meet it.

Exchanges—Sales of $60,000 New York at 43@42¼ discount, and $120,000 various points in Northern cities at 44 to 43¾. Sales of London yesterday, £31,000, at 8⅞@8¼ premium, and today, £40,000, at 8@8¼ do.

New York Pig Iron Market.

IRON—The market for all kinds is inactive, owing to the meager supply offering and the extravagant prices asked. We quote Scotch Pig nominally at $54@55 for best brands, and American No. 1 best do. at $53@55 ⅌ tun.

PHILADELPHIA AUCTION SALES.—Cargo of barque Rebecca Goddard—Oranges—3,200 boxes, $2,25@4,55 ⅌ box. Lemons—940 boxes, $4,30 ⅌ box.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Friday, April 22, 1864.

Business was not very active. Buyers did not seem so desirous of investing as they were some days since. The demand for the leading articles was moderate, and sales were to a fair extent. The weather was very pleasant, and we have what may be termed fine spring weather. On the wharf we noticed a fair amount of business. Tonnage is becoming plenty, and boats have to wait for their turn in order to load out. The Arcola left last evening for Louisville with a good trip, a large portion being Pittsburgh manufactures. The Lizzie Martin left for Portsmouth. The Damsel and Ohio Valley will leave for Cincinnati to-day; they have the principal portion of their cargo on board. The Starlight is announced for St. Paul this evening. The Jewess arrived from Cincinnati with a cargo of miscellaneous articles. She will leave for Cincinnati and St. Louis on Saturday. The Julia will be found at the landing this morning. She will return to Zanesville at 4 p. m. on Saturday. The Reserve is fast filling up for St. Louis. She will probably get off to-day. Among the sales we note as follows:

WHISKEY—The market remains in a very unsettled state. Dealers find difficulty in determining what price to ask. We note sales of City Refined at $1 20 per gallon.

HAY—The receipts continue very light, the demand being far in advance of the supplies. Sales 7 loads at scales at $42 00@44 00. Sales 7 tons baled at $36 00@38 00 per ton.

MESS PORK—The market has been inactive for some time past. We note a sale of 6 bbls at $26 00 per bbl. Prices irregular.

CHEESE—The stock of old is pretty well exhausted. A few lots of new have arrived. We note sales of 25 boxes at 13@14c.

APPLES—The demand was fully up to the supply. We note sales of 200 bbls in lots, at $3 50@4 00 per bbl.

GROCERIES—The market remains firm, with a good demand for the various descriptions. Sugar was sold in a regular way as follows: 10 hhds prime Orleans 19c; 5 do 18¾c; 8 hhds Cuba, 17½c; Crushed was unsettled; Coffee—Sales of 56 sks Rio at 47@47½c; Molasses sold at a variety of prices, old 87@90c; new, $1 06@1 10; Syrups were offering in large variety, prices ranging from $1 10@1 50 per gal.

ASHES—The market was very firm, especially for imported; holders were demanding an advance of ¼@½ per cent.

FLOUR—The market was dull with only a local demand. The feeling in the East and West was more favorable for sellers. The decline seems to be checked for the present. The demand seems to be confined to the better brands. The sales were 120 bbls Extra Family at $8 00, 75 do at $7 50@7 78, 85 bbls do, at $8 00 per bbl. Extra was held at $7 00 per bbl. There is no wagon Flour offering.

GRAIN—Continues in good demand, to meet the wants of the city trade; the following were the sales: Herring—75 half-bbls at $5 50. White Fish—50 half-bbls at $8 50. Mackarel—10 half-bbls No. 3 medium at $6 75.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing; prices were a shade lower. Sales of 8 bbls and 10 bxs Roll at 40c.

EGGS—The receipts were larger; sales 17 bbls at 23c per dozen.

SEED—Sales of 35 bush Clover at $8 20.

POTATOES—Were in good demand. Sales 200 bush Pinkeyes at $1; 40 do Peach Blossoms at $1 10@1 12 per bush.

OATS are coming forward more freely; sales two car loads at 82@85c.

CORN was steady, with sales of 850 bushels at $1 20.

BACON firm, with moderate sales, viz: 9,000 lbs Shoulders at 12¾@12½c. Sides—Plain, 18c. Plain Hams, 16c@16½c; Sugar Cured Hams, 17@17½c; for canvased 19½ was demanded. Sales 20 tcs Chicago Shoulders, 11¾c; 15 tcs do Sugar Cured Hams, 16½c.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand was to a moderate extent. Apples range from 10@10½c; Peaches, 16½@17½c ⅌ lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Friday, April 22, 1864.

The market yesterday was not very active, buyers did not seem very anxious to take hold. The market contained more sellers than buyers. The news from the East was not as favorable as holders would desire, besides the week's sales have been large. The best place to sell oil at present, seems to be in the vicinity of the wells. In conversation with a gentleman who has just came down from Oil Creek, he informed us that the prices up there were as follows: At the wells $8,00 per barrel, and at the mouth $11,00 was demanded, barrels included. These are certainly steep figures. The market to us did not seem so firm, large sales could hardly be effected unless at a slight decline The sales that came under our notice were:

CRUDE.—The principal business done was in lots the packages to be returned, viz: 400 bbls, 22¾; 220 do., 53c; 1150 do. 25c; 700 bbls do, 23c; 1000 bbls 25c; 173 do 24c; 50 bbls do 22½c. For lots the packages included 28@28½c was demanded.

REFINED—Was inactive, holders of choice brands were not trying to make sales. We note sales 100 bbls free 59c; most dealers were asking 60c, Bonded was held at 48@49c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Hancock, 250 bbls; Pore, 104 do.; S. McKelvy, 500 do; R. C. Glide, 300 do; Clarke, 98 do; Fowler & Tracey, 400; Total 1661 bbls.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

The following were the sales at Bodman's warehouse:

39 hhds and 40 boxes, as follows: 5 hhds Mason county leaf and lugs, viz: 1 at $5 75; 1 at 6 75; 1 at 9; 1 at 13; 1 at 16; 1 at 17 25; 16 hhds Virginia leaf, lugs and trash, viz: 1 at $4 50; 1 at 5; 2 at 6 25; 1 at 7; 2 at 9 25; 1 at 12; 1 at 13 25; 1 at 14; 1 at 15; 1 at 16; 1 at 17; 1 at 18; 1 at 19 25; 1 at 20, and 1 hhd new Southern Kentucky (bright) bronght $100 ⅌ 100 lbs; 40 boxes Kentucky and Ohio seed leaf ranged from $3 to $26 25.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—S S Davis, 1 car old metal; Spencer & M'Kay, 1 car barley; Culp & Shephard, 100 bbls flour; McCulloch & Co, bbls whiskey; Wm Musser, 5 rolls leather; Stouffer & Diel 12 bbls eggs; Bryner & Co, 1 bbl butter, 2 do eggs; Schomaker & Lang, 100 bbls flour; J P Scott, 5 bbls L S oil; H M Chesney, 1 car ear corn; Dorrington, 1 do; L H Yokght, 4 bbls eggs, 4 do F seed, 1 hhd, 3 bbls 6 sks dried apples; Hallman & Bidlin 5 bbls of plaster; Watt & Wilson, 7 half bbls of pickles T Thomas & Co, 6 bbls eggs; Perkins & Co, 50 bdls paper; W B M, 18 bales rags; C P Whiting & Co, 9 pcs machinery; W B Hays & Co, 49 bbls pork, 1 do lard; Geo Reed, 10 bbls eggs; F Van Gorder, 1 bbl butter, 9 do eggs; Fetzer & Armstrong, 1 bbl eggs; Whitmore, Wolf & Duff, 1 bx hardware; Mrs Riley, 1 bx chickens, 3 calves, 1 bbl butter, 3 bbls eggs.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin, Oliver, & Pickle, 2 cars iron; Saml V Lightcap, 11 horses; H Riddle, 5 bbls eggs, 1 keg butter; Warring, 56 bbls oil; Forsyth Bros & Co, 47 do; Mitchell, 7 sks potatoes; J J Bender, 5 sks flaxseed.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

St. Louis.

PER NEW YORK—J R Kirkpatrick, 11 casks bacon; Clark & Co, 16 hhds bacon, 10 hhds tobacco; 231 bbls pork, 50 bags dried peaches, 100 tcs lard, 40 bbls whisky, 50 bbls sugar-cured hams; Nimick & Co, 150 tons pig iron, 10 bbls flour; Burke & Barnes, 3 iron safes; J Reese, 2 iron cranks; W Burns, 2 bxs mdze, 1 keg lard; F Beckert & Co, 13 bales hemp; Thos Coffin, 5 hhds fire clay; H H Collins, 3 hhd fire clay; N M'Laughlin, 200 dry hides; R L Fahnestock, 6 sks hemp seed; Collins & Wright, 212 bbls pot clay.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,
ja29:1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street.
PITTSBURGH,
The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW.
oc21:1y

E. GLEASON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
Ohio street, between Chestnut and East lane,
de21:1y Allegheny, Pa.

WALL PAPER,
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
and OIL CLOTHS.
Latest styles direct from the manufacturers, for sale at the
LOWEST PRICES, AT
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,
mh17 No. 164 Smithfield street.

STORE SHADES
Made to order, on short notice, at No. 107 MARKET street, between Fifth and Liberty streets.
fe4:3m JOS. R. HUGHES.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, at
PITTOCK'S,
mh25 opposite Postoffice.

CHANGE OF BASE.—
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
COKE, COAL AND LIME.
Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.
Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city.
ja4

COFFEE, COFFEE, COFFEE.—
The universally approved NONPAREIL, and other favorite brands of low-priced COFFEE.
FRESH GROUND COFFEE,
for sale at the "Eagle Steam Spice and Coffee Works," Nos. 244, 246 and 248 North Front street, corner of New street, Philadelphia.
ja25:6m HOWARD WORRELL.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Major Anderson	Dravo	Cincinnati.
New York	Lightner	St. Louis.
Jewess	Frazier	Cincinnati.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Lizzie Martin	Laughlin	Portsmouth.
Arcola	McCallam	Louisville.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were nine feet water in the channel and falling slowly. The weather during the day was pleasant. Business on the wharf was moderately active.

THE steamer Arcola, Capt. M'Callum, left last evening for Louisville with a good trip.

WE are indebted to our friend Clark, of the steamer Jewess, for a copy of that boat's manifest. Thanks.

The steamer New York, Capt. Lightner, is announced for St. Louis on Monday. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

The line steamer Damsel, Capt. Todd, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE fine steamer Ohio Valley, Capt. Chapin, leaves to-day for Cincinnati and Louisville. Passengers going that way would do well to give her a call. Mr. Reppart, who has charge of the office, will be certain to take care of passengers.

THE fine packet Reserve, Captain W. M. List, leaves this day for Cincinnati and St. Louis. This boat has superior accommodations and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. Mr. Dorsie, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE fast passenger steamer "Ohio Valley," Captain Chapin, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville on Tuesday. This boat has fine accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE fine passenger steamer Jewess, Capt. Frazier, leaves for Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of experienced and attentive officers. Messrs. Fry and Clark, who have charge of the office, will see that passengers have the best of attentions.

THE fine passenger steamer Starlight, Capt. Harton, leaves to-day for Cairo and St. Paul. This boat has superior accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. W. Armstrong, who has charge of the office, will be certain to see that passengers have the best of attention.

THE favorite Wheeling packet Minerva, Capt. Gordon, has resumed her trips in the Wheeling trade. She will leave this morning at 1 a. m. We are pleased to see our old and esteemed friend, Capt. G. W. Johnson, in the office. Passengers and shippers will be pleased to learn this fact.

THE magnificent passenger steamer Major Anderson, Capt. C. A. Dravo, leaves on Saturday for Cincinnati. This boat has already made herself a favorite with both passengers and shippers. She makes her trips with great regularity. We congratulate Capt. Dravo on his success. Capt. A. Robinson, who has charge of the office, is one of the best officers of our acquaintance.

CINCINNATI.

The river has receded 18 inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night. There is 17 feet hence to Louisville, 9 feet in the canal, and 6 feet in the Indiana chute over the Falls. The Lower Ohio is falling, with 15 feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 5 feet in the Cumberland. There is 7 feet in the Kanawha, and falling. The Kentucky river is in fair navigable condition, with 7 feet from Mundy's Landing to the mouth.

The Leonidas, from St. Louis, was the only arrival outside of the daily packets.

The Marmora left for Pittsburgh, with a full cargo, including over two hundred bales of cotton.

The Mariner also departed for Pittsburgh with 500 cavalry.

The Leni Leoti left for Louisville, where she will load for Pittsburgh.

The Fanny departed for Nashville with a full cargo for the Government, including 150,000 feet of lumber.

Twelve thousand five hundred dollars was the price paid by Harper & Son for the new Kentucky River packet, J. D. Hinde.

Ira Athearn, Esq., yesterday received a dispatch from Captain Shaw, stating that his new packet M. S. Mepham, would positively leave Cincinnati for St. Louis, on Saturday. The Mepham is a new and magnificent steamer.

In another column we publish a complimentary card to Captain E. Yore, and the Maria Denning, from an Ohio battallion. The Denning brought to Cairo 1,000 men, and 150 wagons. A. D. Schram & Co. advertise a stern-wheel steamer for sale in another column.

Captain E. A. Sheble's new and elegant side-wheel Missouri river packet, Monsoon, dropped down to the foot of Broadway last night, and is now loading for the head waters of the Missouri, and will leave on Saturday. The Monsoon looks as gay as a peacock with her new and graceful chimneys and fancy pilot house. She has additiodal power, another boiler having been added to her steam battery.

ENS. COM:—Bertha left Nashville 16th, at 12 M. In port for Cincinnati, Nannie Byers, Aurora and Pittsburgh, the latter receiving cotton at the middle wharf. Left Smithland 17th, at 5 P. M., and arrived at Evansville 18th, at 3 P. M.

Freights for Pittsburgh—O O O 38 bales cotton; S & C 16 do; G 44; A X 17 do; I T G 4 do; I M 22 do; R R 15 do.

NEW ORLEANS.

The *Times* of the 12th, says: Business for Monday, on the landing was not animated to any great extent, but what little there was the Edward Walsh came in for the lion's share. The Walsh departed for St. Louis last evening, and the Gertrude left for Plaquemine. The above were all the departures.

The arrivals were more numerous—the Gladiator from St. Louis; Fawn and Belle Creole, from Lafourche; Lancaster No. 4, from Memphis; Jennie Rogers and Nick Thomas from Red river, and Joseph Pierce from Natchez.

THE Louisville *Journal* says: Capt. Reeder's great Leviathan was to leave New Albany for St. Louis last evening. The dimensions of the Leviathan are as follows: Length,